The New-York Times.

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THE UNION LEAGUE.

GREAT POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

The Loyal Men and Women of New-York Enthusiastic for the Union Cause.

Speeches of Gen. Wool, Gen. Cochrane, James T. Brady, Esq., and Ex-Gov. Wright.

Address of Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

A Plea for the Southern Unionists---An Expose of Compromisers and Traitors.

In compliance with the call issued by certain of our citizens, who desired to inaugurate a Loyal League, which should, in its membership, devote its influence and its power to the suppression of treason, and the perpetuation of the Union, an immense audience assembled at the Academy of Music last night. Tickets of admission, with Union badges, had been furnished to every loyal man or woman who desired them, and we learn that the demand was such that twenty buildings like the Academy would not have sufficed to accommodate them. Thousands of people had gathered about the doors of the Academy long before the doors were opened, and at the appointed hour they rushed in, filling every seat in the parquet and the various circles in less time than they were ever filled before.

The scene presented from the platform was most exhilaratingly magnificent. The boxes were occupied by ladies, as was a great part of the parquet, but the circles exhibited dense masses of men—interested, cheering and enthusiastic men. On the platform were a great number of prominent citizens, among whom were:

Secretary S. P. Chase,
Dr. Lieber,
Gen. Cochrane,
Rev. Dr. Tyng,
Gen. Potter,
Mayor Opdyke,
James T. Brady,
Peter Cooper,
Cyrus W. Field.
Secretary Gideon Welles,
Gen. Wool,
Gen. Wool's Staff,
Rev. Dr. Hitchcock,
Dr. Niles,
D. D. Field,
Johnathan Sturgis,
P. M. Wetmore,
B. F. Mudgett, &c., &c.

The house having become absolutely filled at 7 o'clock, a kind of

INFORMAL MEETING

was organized by Mr. WETMORE, who said:

GEN. WETMORE'S SPEECH.

It is not time to commence the meeting, but there is always a little previous business to be attended to. In the first place, I want to try the gauge of the house to see how a very inferior voice sounds; and then I want to get a look at a good loyal audience like this. [Applause.] I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, it is a rare sight, and a noble sight, to see so many loyal men and women under the roof of one building. I do not believe, I am sure I heartily trust, that there is not a soul in this building that does not belong to a loyal body. [Applause.] All of you have your hearts fixed upon the progress of this war. You know how many noble regiments New-York has sent to the field, nearly 200,000 men. She has on the platform, behind me here, an officer who led from this State, eighteen months ago, the noble regiment called the First Chasseurs. He left here a Colonel, but has won his star as a Brigadier by his own conduct on the field—Gen. COCHRANE. [Applause.] Don't he look as if he was all right? ["Yes."]

Gen. COCHRANE was received with hearty applause, after which he spoke as follows:

GEN. COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

I did not suppose, fellow-citizens, whether a look at me is satisfactory, but I am sure that a look at you is satisfactory to me. [Applause.] When I left the army at the front, I did not expect to witness and greet such a fire in the rear. [Applause.] Peace has its armies, as war has its armies; but the magnetic relation existing between the army of citizens and the army of soldiers in this war, is an influence which will carry this country forward to its victories and its success. [Applause.] I am introduced, I presume, fellow-citizens, merely as a premonitory symptom, this evening. [Laughter.] I wish that I could give you some earnest of that which is in store for you—of a diction that will thrill your blood, of a presence that will elevate your hearts, of a presence imported from fields of battle, where desolation has reared its horrid crest to display to you here the image of war; show to you the prospects of our approaching triumph, and teach to you that, in the distance, whether immediate or far-removed, victory and triumph and success are to crown our efforts. [Cheers.] It is for the great City of New-York to pronounce its judgment upon the state of the country, and when that City speaks, its echoes reverberate through the whole land, and they find a home in the very core of the heart of yonder army, now awaiting the signal for advance. [Applause.] I am not to make a speech to you; I have been where action was paramount. Let action prevail here, following immediately upon the language which is to be uttered this evening, and there can be no question what the result shall be. I thank you for the attention you have shown to me. I greet you well for the common cause in which we are all engaged, and respectfully and courteously make my bow. [Cheers.]

Mr. CHAS. GOULD then introduced Maj.-Gen. WOOL, courteously complimenting the veteran soldier upon the services he has rendered his country, since his earliest entrance to the army, to his activity during the war of 1812 and elsewhere. The General was received with three hearty cheers, which were again and again renewed, after which he said:

GEN. WOOL'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I appreciate this reception, not on my own account, but, I believe, it is more for my country at the present time than for myself. It is very cheering to see so many patriotic faces here, and more especially the patriotic faces of the ladies. [Applause.] I am sure we are all right when they are present with us. I rely as much on their patriotism as I do upon that of the gentlemen, and perhaps a little more—[laughter and applause]—for I have known some traitors among the gentlemen of the North; but I have not found any among the ladies. Their efforts have been felt and experienced throughout the army, most effectually, and my only surprise is that, after all their efforts, there are so many deserters from the army. However, I hope to have better times. I look for union; without it there can be no help for it. Our country is in a perilous condition, and it requires the efforts of all the patriotism we have in the North, East and West to restore us to what we once were—a prosperous country, with an empire extending from the frozen regions of the North to the burning sands of the South, with a population of more than thirty-one millions, enjoying a prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations, every town and city and hamlet growing rich, as if by magic, and none so prosperous as that part of the country which is now in a state of rebellion. How is it now? A deadly contest exists, and without cause or justification. The South had no cause whatever—none. They commenced at a moment when we were more prosperous than at any other time, and when the Government was in their own hands except the President—the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court, were in their hands. I am not prepared to make you a speech; I did not understand that I was to be called upon, for I knew you would have a number of very eloquent gentlemen, who will be able to discuss the state of the country much better than I can. I will simply say—which is, I suppose, all you want to know—that I am opposed to the separation of the country—[applause]—I am opposed to all compromises—[great cheering]—I am opposed to all lines of demarkation—[applause]—and I will never be satisfied, so far as I am concerned, until we shall have "the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country"—[cheers]—and no man (and I am sure none of the ladies will say otherwise) who goes for less can be a friend to his country; if there is one, the sooner he goes South the better. ["Good," applause.] I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. [Great applause.]

The Union Glee Club then sang with fine effect two stanzas of the "Star-Spangled Banner," after which, the time having arrived for the

REGULAR MEETING,

Mayor OPDYKE took the chair and said:

MAYOR OPDYKE'S SPEECH.

I have been selected to call you to order and to announce the first order of business this evening. You will remember that that great meeting held at Cooper Institute last week resolved itself into a Loyal League, and appointed a Committee, under whose auspices that meeting was called, to effect an organization and to suggest the names of officers for that organization. In conformity with that order, your Committee are prepared to submit the by-laws and names of officers:

The following resolutions, by-laws, and names of officers were then read by Judge BONNEY, and adopted unanimously by the meeting:

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

At a meeting of loyal Union citizens, held at the Cooper Institute in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1863, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every citizen to unite in all proper efforts to preserve and perpetuate the Union in accordance with the Constitution.

2. *Resolved*, That the conduct of disaffected persons, claiming to be citizens of the United States, yet zealous in their attempts to embarrass and impede the action of the legally constituted authorities, and in the utterance of treasonable sentiments, deserves, and should receive, the condemnation of every loyal citizen.

3. *Resolved*, That the loyal people of New-York hereby pledge their fortunes, their influence and their honor, to the support of the national authority in every vigorous and determined effort, by force of arms, on sea or land, to secure a complete and final suppression of the causeless and atrocious insurrection which now desolates our country.

4. *Resolved*, That the army and navy of the United States owe their undivided allegiance to the Constitution they have sworn to support and defend, and that no soldier or sailor can rightfully hesitate in his obedience to the commands of superiors in rank whose authority is derived from the Government of the nation.

5. *Resolved*, That every citizen owes allegiance to the Government, and he who denies its authority, or fails in his duty to uphold the honor of its flag, is an abettor of treason and should suffer the penalty due to his crime.

6. *Resolved*, That this meeting under solemn conviction of duty, and in a firm reliance on the justice of that Providence which guides and guards governments and peoples, does hereby resolve itself into a Loyal League of Union citizens, pledged to an unconditional support of the Government in all its constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion, and an uncompromising opposition to treason in whatever form it appears.

Now we, loyal Union citizens of the United States of America, so associated and again assembled, do *reaffirm* the said resolutions as constituting our PLATFORM AND DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES, to which we pledge unwavering fidelity;

And we adopt the following PLAN OF ORGANIZATION:

First—Our name shall be "THE LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS."

Second—The Officers of the League shall be:

A President,
Twelve Vice-Presidents,
A Treasurer,
A Secretary,

And an Executive Committee of Fifteen Members, with power to fill vacancies, and of which Committee the Officers of the League shall also be *ex-officio* members.

Third—The duties of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary shall be those usually discharged by such officers.

Fourth—It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to call meetings of the League, to correspond with other loyal associations, to fill vacancies in the Board of Officers, and to devise, adopt, recommend and carry into effect such measures as shall be calculated to sustain the principles, promote the objects, and effect the purposes of the League, declared in the foregoing resolutions.

Fifth—No debt shall be contracted in the name or on the credit of this League.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE OF THE LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

President.

Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A.

Vice Presidents.

George Opdyke,
Alexander T. Stewart,
Charles Gould,
James T. Brady,
Benj. W. Bonney,
John Van Buren,
Robert H. McCardy,
James Wadsworth,
Morris Ketchum,
Francis Lieber,
Charles P. Daly.

Treasurer.

Nehemiah Knight.

Secretary.

Prosper M. Wetmore.

Executive Committee.

Deming Duer,
George B. Butler,
Edward Pierrepont,
William G. Lambert,
Seth B. Hunt,
Marshall O. Roberts,
George Caleb Ward,
E. E. Morgan,
William Orton,
John Wadsworth,
Waldo Hutchings,
R. D. Lathrop,
Leonard W. Jerome,
Ezra Nye,
James W. Beekman.

Mayor OPDYKE introduced Mr. BRADY as the Chairman of the meeting, and on taking the Chair, Mr. BRADY spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF JAS. T. BRADY, ESQ.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is hardly necessary for me to say how much pride I feel in being permitted to occupy the position to which I have been assigned to-night. If I had any vanity to gratify, the cup of its enjoyment would be full to overflowing, for I feel while I stand in your presence what each of you ought to feel—that we grow a part of history in the events of to-night. [Applause.] It is my simple duty on this occasion, as the presiding officer, to occupy that position which the gray dawn occupies in the coming of the great orb of day—I am but the feeble glimmering and forerunner of the eloquence by which you are to be gratified to-night. [Applause.] But with the privilege that belongs to a presiding officer, I will, for a very few minutes, indulge in some expression of the sentiment which pervades this assembly, for it is not the man who speaks that is the orator at a time like this—it is the feeling of inspiration that he catches from those [applause] whom he addresses. On the banks of Southern rivers, at this moment when I address you, our fellow-countrymen, our fellow-townsmen—the beloved of the hearts of women who are here—lie down to-night in the thick mud for the poor repose that the soldier of his country may enjoy. We, in our comfortable homes, are horrified by hearing from the lips of men who profess to be American citizens, but who don't deserve the name—[great applause, and cries of "good, good"]—we are horrified to hear now discouragement, which should be confined to the gin-shops, extended to the saloons and parlors of our Metropolis. I, for one, and you, for many, feel that we ought to encourage the poor soldiers that are placed in peril of their lives in this great struggle. I cannot look, except with contempt and hate, and I desire no association, political or personal, with the man who does not aid—[great applause, and a voice, "Put that down, BENNETT"]—I say I desire no association, political or personal, with any men at the North who, at this momentous period of our history, are not in favor of the suppression of this rebellion by all the power of the people. I had the honor a few evenings since to address my fellow-citizens at Cooper Institute. Of course I knew that the position that I took would be subject to repeated comment, and if there be any young man within the reach of my voice's sound who is looking forward to the time when trembling he may make his *début* before a popular assembly to speak on public subjects, I want to say to him that there is but one rule for any man who dares to address his fellow-beings to adopt, and that is, to despise all censure when he feels that he is right. [Applause.] I have read—for I ought to read—such observations about my course as are disparaging. It is nothing to listen to the praise of friends. It is the echo of the love a man hears in his infancy from the darling lips of his mother. [Applause.] It is nothing to listen to praise, but it is wise to attend to criticism. If I know myself, the most important duty I perform for my own character is to see where an honest man finds fault with my course. But I must say, and I am a little afraid to say it, that my gallantry has been assailed in reference to my last speech. [Laughter and applause.] I did say, and I say it again, that though I had the honor to address the loyal ladies of New-York in that assemblage, that I have heard in the privacy of social intercourse sentiments expressed by Northern women which my gallantry as a man would not permit me to censure, but, unbecoming that sex from which men derive their greatest encouragement in the hour of peril, whether it belongs to the battle-field or the bedside. [Applause.] One pious editor thought it was too gallant, and another editor, not so pious, but who understands me much better, thought that I was a little too much gallant. All I have to say to both of them is that my country is in peril. When the Spartan mother, giving a shield to her son, said, "Return with it or on it," there was a lesson of history only equaled and sustained by that other Spartan mother who, when her son told her that his sword was too short, said: "Advance but one step toward the enemy, and it will be long enough for your purpose." [Applause.] I know that loyal women of the North agree to the sentiments which I have thus freely expressed, and I know that all the men in this assembly—and would to God that all the men in my country would—agree to that motto promulgated in the device upon the escutcheon of an old English aristocrat, who honored and loved the land of his birth: "For the king often, for the country always." I am told in whispers throughout the streets, in the reports which good-natured friends always bring to you when they think you are assailed. I have been told that it is said that I who never belonged to any party—but the Democratic party—that I have deserted my party. I shall not take occasion now to answer that, but there will a time come, and shortly, in this town, when I shall do it. [Applause.] But, I have this to say, that if adherence to the Democratic party is to be purchased by turning my back upon the land of my birth and upon the hopes of that land in the day of her darkness and peril I despise it. [Thunders of applause, and three cheers for BRADY.] They tell me that some gentlemen in New-York are objecting to the prosecution of this war because the Administration is corrupt. I would like to amuse you if I had time [cries of "go on"] by telling you who are the people from whom this objection comes—[applause]—the pure-minded, disinterested patriots who think that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is dishonest. [Voices—FERNANDO WOOD, and great laughter and applause.] I hear some names mentioned in this assembly which are highly suggestive to my mind. [Renewed laughter and applause.] It is perfectly exhilerating to a man who knows how the ridiculous and the serious always associate themselves together in the great affairs of life—I say it is perfectly exhilerating to me to find him who belongs to a crew that, in the language of SHAKESPEARE, are the reek of the leafy fens coming out of the slough of debasement with an odor of offence in his nostrils and complaining that there is no fresh air in that neighborhood. [Great laughter.] To all those gentlemen, whether they have occupied the position of Mayor or of Aldermen, [laughter and cries of "WOOD,"] I would say that I remember that the City of Cologne, which produces the perfume that no doubt has given fragrance to the handkerchief of many a lady present, is remarkable in no degree for the sweet odors that attach to it. [Applause.] But I will not detain you a moment longer. It is my privilege and my pleasure, and I have the honor to introduce to you as the next speaker on this occasion, Ex-Senator WRIGHT, of Indiana. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF EX-SENATOR WRIGHT OF INDIANA.

Mr. WRIGHT, after the applause which had greeted him had subsided, proceeded to say that he had no time to travel over the past. We have too many men in this country who at this hour speak of the past history of the country—men who seem to be gratified in taking this retrospective view to ascertain the causes of our troubles. He had no such intention. He believed that "when night comes, that the leaf of the day's history is written." He would rather ask, what is the duty of to-day? Let the people respond. What is the duty of loyal citizens of this country to-day? [Applause.] For himself he had two or three principles that he took for his government in this hour of our country's trial. He thought the true Democracy, at this time, when there are armed traitors in the land, is war Democracy. [Applause.] He knew of no other kind of true Democracy, and he laid down as the first rule of his government that when the legally constituted Government declares war in this country, it was his duty as a loyal man to abide by that decision, and to sustain the Government in every way in his power. [Applause.] My second principle is that I will not distinguish between my Government and its temporary ruler. I will not hazard my Government for the sake of any opposition to its temporary ruler. [Applause.] And my third principle is that if there is anything in the way of this Government—any institution, organization or association, anything in the way of this Government, that thing has got to fail. [Applause and cheers.] If it is necessary, in order to preserve this Government, that banks, or railroads, or Slavery, or anything should go down, it must be broken down. [Applause.] These are the leading thoughts which I take for my text and for my rule in this controversy. He said the Government was like a family. If there was a son who was insubordinate, he must be made to submit. So it was with the Government. The compact of the States was a marriage, and what God had joined together, no man should put asunder. Whenever they separated the Union, what had they left? Nothing but anarchy and ruin. The first thing of opposition to the Government was the subject of arrests; but the Constitution warranted it. The first vote he ever gave was for JACKSON, and then the Democratic party took the ground that the President had the right to decide what power he had under the Constitution, and now he conceded that power to the present President. The power of arbitrary arrest was in the Constitution, and it was placed there for the purpose of punishing certain crimes before they had become complete, and in cases where a public trial would defeat the ends of public justice. Notwithstanding the war had lasted twenty-two months, there had not been twelve men who could complain of improper arrest, and not one of them but who could have been discharged by taking the oath of allegiance. [Applause.] He had to say when peace would come, it would be when traitors were punished, and treason made odious. [Applause.] He feared it never would come until that was done. There was a certain class of politicians to whom the nigger was the alpha and omega of their stock in trade—[applause]—and if you took that away there was nothing left them; and when they said the policy of this Government was to make black men our equals, and to have them perform the labor of white men, there was not a word of truth in it. Nor was it their policy to pay for the colonization of negroes by taxation, but to confiscate the property of rebels and to apply that to the purpose. He regarded that the proclamation was not issued by ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President, but as the Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy. [Applause.] He understood it to be an article of war, and that meant to weaken their enemy all they could. [Applause.] He would use all power to save the life of this nation. [Applause.] When men talked about being Democrats, he would say that JEFFERSON and BURR, JACKSON and CALHOUN, DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE were also Democrats, and he would ask which of those men they followed. Men were asking the question when this war was going to end; he would tell them when it was going to end; it would end whenever the eyes of three millions of white men in the South are opened to understand this controversy, and they were being opened now; it might be slow, by imperceptible degrees, but there was light breaking into the hearts of those men and they were being undeceived. He asked if there was a man that dreamed the institutions of the South would be the same when the war was ended as they were before. He said the institution of Slavery was becoming weaker every hour, and the white men of the South were learning something every day, and the moment they learned the controversy as it is, that moment they might expect the signs of peace in the country. He did not look for foreign intervention as long as both the North and South kept two armies in the field, but he looked for it when the war should become a guerrilla war; then the Christianity of Europe would not allow this war to go on; France, England and Austria would stop it within thirty days. He asked why they should despond, for although the war had been going on twenty-two months, they had still a perfect blockade and more than one-half of the territory claimed by the Southern rebels was under the flag of the United States. [Applause.] He would have been content if there had been no army sent to Virginia; he would have had 100,000 men sent from the East to mingle with the boys of the West; he hoped to live to see the Mississippi opened, and he believed it would be within 60 days. In respect to the Proclamation of the President, there was not a politician in New-York that would not swear and prove that he was in favor of putting arms in the hands of the nigger, and that he was always for it. [Laughter and applause.] The only question he asked was, Would the public stand it? The speaker read a letter from the Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, dated 26th of January, 1863, sending words of encouragement to those who are now struggling for liberty in the United States, and commented upon it at considerable length.

SPEECH OF HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You perceive, without my announcing the fact, that I am in no condition to address an audience like this on the present occasion, for my voice and my health are alike unfit, from exposure to continued speaking, and the irregularities of the weather. But I think that I would perform the better part by proposing that the meeting conclude at just this point. For, assuming that I was in a condition to speak, to address you on this important occasion, I know that nothing I could say would add anything of interest to what has been already said, both by the President of the meeting in his eloquent opening remarks, and by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana who has just taken his seat. Really, I am serious when I say I think the meeting ought to close right here, for it seems to me that this great audience has arrived at a proper conclusion in reference to the rebellion that is now upon the country. Not only my health and condition of my voice embarrass me on the present occasion, but to be ushered before such a vast assembly as this is well calculated to embarrass the most experienced speaker. It is true that in coming to the City of New-York by invitation for the purpose of making a speech I expected to see a large assemblage, such a one as New-York can furnish at any time, but in presenting myself on this occasion I did not, I am frank to say, expect to meet all creation assembled here to-night. [Laughter.] I had no such hope, for I knew if they all appeared, it would be impossible for me to address them in a voice sufficiently sonorous to be heard. I might add that my embarrassment is increased on account of having to follow two such gentlemen. You have been entertained and interested. I have been interested and instructed with what I have heard here to-night. I feel confident that I cannot add anything to it, and that the meeting should stop right at this time. [Voice—"No." "No." "We came to hear you." "Go on."] Ladies and Gentlemen: In presenting myself, it seems to be the desire that I should proceed. I must premise, in the first place, that if there are any, so far as I am concerned, who have come here to be entertained or highly edified by what is sometimes termed eloquence, one of those sounding, rounding, bounding kind of speeches with rhetorical flourishes and all that, I will notify them in the beginning that if they have come with that expectation they will be disappointed. Let me say to this vast intelligent assemblage, before I proceed, that if you have come with any such expectation as that, you had better let yourselves down in the beginning or you will be disappointed in the end. [Mr. WETMORE. "We want to hear a voice from Tennessee"—applause.] In appearing before you to-night I might ask the question, in what condition is the country and what has involved it in this civil war as it is sometimes termed? I am not in the habit of calling this a civil war. I am in the habit of calling it a rebellion. It was anticipated and it was provided for in the Constitution of the United States. It is a rebellion in the proper constitutional sense, and it naturally comes up, Why is this rebellion? What has caused it? Has any portion of our fellow-citizens either in their State capacity or any less capacity, been deprived of their rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States, such as would justify them in rebelling against the Government? Let me make the inquiry here to-night, and I am sure that in the midst of this vast assembly there is some one that would be intelligent enough to tell me if the fact exists—let me ask what State is it, or what community is it, under the Constitution of the United States, that has been deprived of their rights and privileges? [Voices—"None."] Can any one tell what portion of our countrymen have been deprived of their legal or constitutional rights. Who can tell? Who can point it out? Can they put their fingers upon it? Can they direct the attention of the country to it, so that we can all see how those rights have been violated, and what remedy can be furnished? No one, I apprehend, will venture to point them out. Then, if no one has been deprived of any rights, why this rebellion? What reason was there, growing out of the deprivation of the rights of any portion of the community? None. Yet we have a rebellion. A rebellion is upon the country, and we are called upon, in the words of the Constitution, to suppress it; and the query comes up, are we going to divide the North and South, so as to deprive the Government of the power of suppressing the rebellion, which was anticipated and provided for by the Constitution of the United States. It is a rebellion, as was correctly remarked, the other night, and has already been thrown out here in substance, and it is hardly necessary for me to repeat it, but in the line of what I shall say I shall refer to it. We have a rebellion now which involves this Government in its greatest struggle. This Government, like all other Governments, has three prime ordeals through which it must pass. First, it must struggle into existence—it has been formed. Your Government was established before the Constitution; it had a position among the nations of the earth as a nation; it succeeded in passing through the first ordeal. It reached its nationality. Then, the next ordeal through which it was compelled to pass was to maintain its nationality among the other nations of the earth. We had the war of 1812; we had the war with Mexico; we have a contest with traitors to the country at this time; and when I see sitting around me distinguished men who have been engaged in some of these ordeals for the preservation of the Government, it inspires me with hope and confidence that we shall pass through the third. [Applause.] We find that in the war of 1812 we succeeded, and in the war with Mexico we confirmed the opinion throughout the civilized world that we were capable of maintaining our nationality against the nations of the earth. Then, coming up to the present time, we come to the third ordeal, and that is the one through which we are now passing. This ordeal through which we are now passing is, contending with intestine foes, with internal weakness, with treason and traitors at home. Then the question arises: Will we in this third ordeal, to which all nations must be subjected, show ourselves worthy of our ancestors, who have brought the nation safely through the two that are passed? Will we now begin to falter? Will we now yield in this third struggle? Have we become destitute of that manhood that was handed down to us by our fathers, and which we should now show that we possess? Has our blood grown thin, has it become pale, and have we become so degenerate that a Government, the best that the world ever saw, handed down to us by our fathers—that we are now prepared to surrender it? If we are, we are not worthy descendants of those who have gone before, and the time has come when we should acknowledge that we are not capable of self-government, and that we are fit and ready to receive the yoke of the tyrant. I feel confident in my own heart that the time has not arrived, but that, in passing through this ordeal, we will show to the world, as we have assured them, that our manhood is left, and that our nationality will be preserved, and that, after we shall have passed through this ordeal, there will be a great deal of Government left, and that it will be fixed upon a firmer and more enduring base than that upon which it has heretofore rested. [Applause.]

But, the query comes up to some, how are we to get through this third ordeal? How can this question be settled? You know that in the beginning of this thing the siren song that was sung was, "No coercion, no enforcement of the law; each of the States must be left to act for itself." That was the song that was sung then. Now that the rebellion is upon us—without going into detail, war is upon us, blood has been shed, lives have been sacrificed and our treasury has been expended—now what do we hear? They have got by "enforcement of the law" and "coercion of a State," and, after the rebellion has been waged and the war carried on, now we have a set of croakers or sympathizers with treason among us who say the true way to pass the Government through this third ordeal is "Compromise! Armistice!" Compromise! Armistice! Are we prepared for this? The very instant you talk about compromise, you repudiate the idea of preserving the existence of the Government. The very moment you compromise with traitors in arms, you acknowledge and indorse the rebellion. [Applause.] The very moment you propose an armistice or make one, the moment you talk of concession and settling the question by compromise or by proposing armistice, you but acknowledge the rebellion. Such a precedent offered, any portion of the country being permitted to judge of and adjudicate upon its own wrongs, I admit and acknowledge that the Government is overthrown and that rebellion is triumphant in the land. Yes, compromise! compromise! I repeat this term many times when I am talking upon this subject—compromise! Who are we called upon to compromise with? There stands the traitor, the rebel, upon the violated Constitution, with "compromise" in his hands, the bayonet at your bosom, the sword at your throat, and he talks about compromise! I repeat again, has all your manhood departed?—has your blood grown thin and pale, that you cower and shrink before traitors and before this rebellion that is upon the land? If you are prepared to do it, you are not worthy of the name of freemen. But "compromise!" and they say—those who use this term—that we can propose a compromise and settle this question. I should like to see these compromisers come and sit at this table and put upon paper the terms and conditions upon which this question can be settled. [Applause.] It is very easy to talk; it is very easy to find fault; very easy to urge objections; but now let us reduce it to a practical operation, and put your theory down upon paper, and let us see if they will accept them. You assume the compromising position, and while you are talking about compromising, they are putting you at defiance, sneering at and feeling contempt for every proposition you talk about making. All this thing about compromising is a mere pretext; a mere pretext, as many other things have been. In the beginning, when the intention was to break up the Government, a plausible excuse was needed, and all this about compromise now is a pretext. Compromise! Compromise with traitors! Let me ask you, when you talk about compromise, are you going to the Southern States, which are now under the control of traitors? Would you compromise with them, and take their necks out of the halter, and reinstate them? What do you do with the down-trodden Union men who are struggling for constitutional liberty? [Applause.] Yes, these men that are here in your midst talking about compromise—you hear them talking about oppressions; and Union men, who are trembling beneath the iron heel of power—you hear them talk about their condition, of having any sympathy with them. Are the Union men to have the halter put about their necks, when you compromise with JEFF. DAVIS and his band of conspirators and traitors? Compromise with the South! We have not come here merely to appeal to your sympathy, but we came here to demand our constitutional rights. We appear before you here to-night insisting upon the high behests which they make. [Applause.] We find, without going into detail, for I do not mean to consume much of your time after what has been said, when we contemplate the terms of the Constitution—that great chart of human freedom—what do we find? That the United States *shall*, not *may*, guarantee to every State in the Union, a Republican form of Government. [Applause.] We come with the Constitution; we insist upon the enforcement of its guarantees, and we demand of the United States, in the name of the Constitution, a Republican form of Government; and, in doing that, we demand that the rebellion shall be put down. [Applause.] We find that rebellions were anticipated when this provision was put into the Constitution to guarantee to each and every State of this Union a Republican form of Government. We find that the Constitution says, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was only to be suspended in times of rebellion or invasion. We see there that rebellion was anticipated, at the same time carrying along with it the idea that each State in this Confederacy must be secured in a Republican form of government. Then we say, what the Constitution provides, that the writ may be suspended in time of rebellion, and that the United States is bound to guarantee to each State in this Union a Republican form of Government. That is what we ask. And, in the name of a bleeding country and a violated Constitution, we stand before you to-night pleading for a Republican form of Government. [Applause.] But after the rebellion has been commenced, the Constitution violated, then the cry is, "Compromise," "compromise." A great complaint, as my distinguished friend has told you, has been made about the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Still, there is one thing clear, that somebody has the right or the power to suspend it. It can be done in time of rebellion. There is another thing that is admitted by all that there are a great many in the land who ought to be arrested, and we believe the writ, in this case, ought to be suspended. [Applause.] When there is a large number of persons in the land trying to divide and break up the Government, ought they not to be arrested? and must not somebody exercise that power? All admit that it ought to be exercised; yet the query comes up: Who shall exercise it? But who is it that complains of the exercise of this power? Is there any man throughout this vast assembly that has any treason lurking in his bosom, who fears being arrested? Is there one? [A VOICE—"No."] Why then complain? Who is that complains? [A VOICE—"JEFF. DAVIS."] It is those who are apprehensive, because treason is lingering in their bosoms. I am not in the habit of telling anecdotes. If I were, I would tell one that used to be told of LORENZO DOW. ["Go on, let's have it."] He was going to preach a sermon on the Sabbath, and, as he went along a man stopped him by the wayside and told him that some one had stolen his axe. Well, Dow looked at him; "well," said he, "I am going to preach a sermon up here and I will settle all this." In going along to the meeting-house he found a round stone weighing about a pound and a half, picked it up, carried it to the meeting-house with him and laid it down on the pulpit; this, of course, attracted much attention. After he had preached the sermon, he picked up the stone, looked at it and turned it over and over, and said: "I have been informed by my neighbor," calling him by name, "that he had his axe stolen last night; this stone weighs a pound and a half and I intend to knock down the man that stole that axe." And throwing himself forward, there was one fellow dodged down behind the seat. [Laughter.] Said he: "That is the man that stole the axe;" and, if you want to find out traitors just look round, and shake a writ of *habeas corpus*, [laughter and applause,] and you will see them dodge, and shrink, and complain everywhere, or wherever they are. And the only objection I have to President LINCOLN and his Cabinet officials upon this subject is, that they have not arrested half enough. [Applause.] And so far as complaint goes in reference to President LINCOLN and his Cabinet in the prosecution of this war, those complaints have no weight with me whatever, and I repeat again, the only fault I have to find with them is, that they have not done more to put down this rebellion. [Applause.] But in the many objections urged against the Administration by those who are trying to destroy the Government—with all their complaints of a violated Constitution, the law set aside, the public being plundered by coalitions of every description—do you hear these State croakers and sympathizers make the inquiry whether JEFF. DAVIS and his traitors have violated the Constitution? ["No."] Do you hear them talk about the South trying to form foreign alliances? Why, the Constitution, in language not to be misunderstood, has expressed that no State shall enter into any treaty with any State, or form alliances with a foreign Power. Yet by the Confederacy alliances have been attempted to be formed with foreign Powers. Do you hear any complaint from these gentlemen? Now to sum it all up—not to go into detail, for the sake of the argument, suppose it were true that President LINCON and his Cabinet officers had violated the Constitution of the United States, if they could prove a violation of the Constitution at all, it would be a violation of it for the preservation of it, and to rescue it from those who would destroy it. (Applause.) But those banded traitors that stand with impious hands upon the archleves of the State, to pull that great instrument, that great chart of freedom, from its abiding place, tear it in pieces, trample it under foot, there is no complaint of their violations, but the cry still is for compromise—compromise! Do you know what was Gen. JACKSON's position upon this subject in 1832? And you know most of us Tennessee people think that when we die we will go to Gen. JACKSON. [Laughter.] I would to God that the old man were among us now. ["Good," and applause.] I wish he were here, with the long list of patriots that I could enumerate. [Applause.] If he had been here at the commencement of this rebellion, he would have crushed it as he did that in 1832,—as easy as he would tread the spark out upon the mountain, or turn the rill aside. It seems to me, were it possible for intelligence to be communicated to the dead, and that old man could be made aware of what is now transpiring—if he could see treason stalking abroad, and hear a repetition of the nefarious and diabolical doctrines that he crushed out in 1832,—it seems to me that the old man would turn in his coffin. An incident was related to me by WILLIAM DONELSON—not ANDREW J.—who lives near the Hermitage, that after visiting his tomb, to place at its head the Stars and Stripes, the old man reverently, and with tears in his eyes, said that when he saw them plant the flag he expected to see the entombed jump out of his coffin. [Applause.] Hence, were it possible for intelligence to be communicated to the dead, it seems to me that the old man would arise from the tomb and respect his emphatic sentiment: "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." When my Government is imperilled, I care not who strikes the blow, my arm is raised against him, and I would say in this connection, whether he is Whig or Democratic, Republican or American, I would not let him ruthlessly stain the altar of my country. "The Compromise." "And if you had given us Mr. CRITTENDEN's Compromise, all this trouble would have been avoided." That seems to be a staple opinion of many. Let us examine it for a short time, and see how it would have resulted. If you will give me your attention, I will pin this statement of croakers and compromisers as spurious coin. Who defeated the Crittenden Compromise? When the main issue came up Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, offered an amendment to the Compromise; the ayes and nayes were called; I was there and took a part in this thing. I say it simply to show that I am familiar with the transaction—then it was before the Senate, the amendment was offered and the last vote was to be had—the ayes and nayes were called—there was the South, there was the North, there was the Compromise and there was the issue, and the struggle was, shall the Compromise be passed. Mr. CLARK's amendment was pending, the ayes and nayes were called, the result announced, and the vote was 25 for the amendment and 23 against it. Your attention—let us get the facts right—the amendment was adopted defeating Mr. CRITTENDEN's Compromise by two votes—now why was it defeated? As soon as it was defeated Senators went from their places to the telegraphic lines, and upon the wings of the lightening it was sent over the South that there was no hope—that the compromise was lost. Yes, it fell upon the nation as the sound of fire bells falls upon the City at night. The compromise was lost, all was gone, and the South had no protection whatever. How does the fact stand? Let us see that, and then we will see into this pretext. Who was there? You say if you could have got CRITTENDEN's compromise you could have settled this question. Your attention, and I will nail you to the counter. I will put the nail in and before I am done I will clinch it on the other side, if you will hear me. [Applause.] There it was, the existence of the nation suspended and trembling in the balance as it were, and who was there and refused to accept the compromise? O, it was these monstrous Black Republicans—it was somebody else—Abolitionists—but how does the fact stand? Who was there who refused this Compromise? There stood one JUDAH BENJAMIN, who was well prepared to be a traitor from his early history and profession. He was in the Senate of the United States, under the obligation of the rules of the House and the Constitution, to discharge his duty as a Senator to the country. Watching the ayes and noes as they were called, to see what the result would be, and to communicate it to the South, he, with JOHN SLIDELL, ROBERT W. JOHNSON and three others, there they stood, seeing that those votes being withheld would adopt Mr. CLARK's amendment, and defeat the Crittenden proposition—six Southern Senators in their places when the vote stood 23 to 25, stood there and refused to vote, violating the Constitution and rules of the Senate, and permitted Mr. CLARK's amendment to be adopted, and then telegraphed it to the whole country that all hope was gone—that the Compromise was lost. Mr. BENJAMIN stood before me when he refused to vote and I saw his game and I said to him, Mr. BENJAMIN, why don't you vote? And he replied rather abruptly, that he should not consult me or any other Senator as to how or when he should vote. Said I, vote and comply with the Constitution and rules of the Senate and show that you are an honest man, and don't practice this deception on the country. [Applause]. Then we see,—and the facts are so and I defy refutation—that the South itself rejected the Crittenden Compromise and would not have it. To be serious upon this subject, as I try to be upon all subjects of importance, they did not want any compromise—a compromise was the last thing that they desired—their object was to reject it, thereby keeping up the pretext that Southern rights were violated, and that they had some just cause for going into this rebellion, and dividing the Government. Now, what becomes of that class of our croakers about the Crittenden Compromise? They had it in their power to take it, and if they would not receive it then, I should like to know what assurance you have that they will receive it now. [Applause.] I should like to know what medium you communicate with the Southern Confederacy through? Who is it that carries intelligence there, and brings it back? [Cries of "BROOKS, BROOKS," and "WOOD."] Who are these that are in such confidence with the Southern Confederacy, that they know what they will accept? [A VOICE—"FERNANDO WOOD."] Whether it is done by underground railroad, or upon some unknown telegraphic wire, I cannot tell; but there is one thing—it begins to indicate who is pretty closely connected with this conspiracy and rebellion: [applause;] and just in proportion as you can trace them up, and begin to see their connection with the language of my friend, don't you see it is pretty near time for the Government to begin to make some arrests? [Applause.] And I can tell you, my countrymen, that arrests are not the only thing that ought to be made in this struggle of the nation's life. [Great applause, and cries of "Good," "Good."] The time has come, not for stopping this thing by mere arrests, but the time has come when some healthy hanging should be done. [Great applause, and cries of "Good," "good."] Then we see upon the Crittenden Compromise where they stand; we see their hypocrisy in this thing. Now let us follow this thing along a little further. I think we have got the nail in there—what next? Are they still for a compromise? Will you permit me to call your attention to what was done by the same Congress; I have it here; Mr. THOMAS CORWIN, from a Free State, a member in the House of Representatives, offered an amendment to the Constitution, proposing to make it the 13th Article. You know when you turn to the Constitution of the United States, that there are some parts of it that are unamendable, notwithstanding it provides for its own amendment and perpetuity, there are some provisions in the Constitution that are unamendable; for instance, after going on and stating what three-fourths of the States, or two-thirds of both Houses of Congress can do, there is a proviso made that no State shall ever be deprived of its Senators in Congress—that is a part of the Constitution that is unamendable. Mr. CORWIN proposed to make another amendment to the Constitution that was unamendable. Your attention. What was that? He proposed to make the 13th article of the Constitution, that in all future time the Constitution could not be amended in reference to the subject of Slavery, or persons held to service in the several States. Now, so far as Slavery is concerned, can you have a better, a stronger or a more secure guarantee than a provision of the Constitution, saying that in all future time the Constitution shall not be so amended as to enable Congress to legislate upon the subject at all. Come up here to the table, write down your proposition—can you make one more secure than making it constitutional and making it irrevocable through all time to come—can you do it? That was introduced into Congress; and what became of it? It passed by a two-third vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, submitting it to the States for their ratification. You compromisers, why don't you take it? There it is—it is now proposed to all the States of this Union. Why don't you take it and adopt it? You say you want to go down South to carry your compromise—there is one,—now submit it to the States. Please tell me what State or where these compromises have come forward and proposed to amend the Constitution and secure the rights of the South upon the subject of Slavery? Why don't you take it, and these Legislatures that are getting up their resolutions why don't they take that amendment and adopt it, and make it part of the Constitution of the country? No, you want to complain—find fault with what you conceive to be the blunders and mishaps of the Administration and appeal to party bias and organize a party for the sake of getting power and place at the expense and sacrifice of your Government. (Applause.) And let me say in this connection in going along to you, that want to organize a party upon the ruins of your country and the blunders and mishaps of the Administration or you conceive them to be; let me tell you that when your organization is made, its foundation is sand, and when the winds come, and the storms descend, it will be swept away. [Applause.] Well, we see, then, that there is a compromise—can anybody make a better one? Now let me follow this thing a step further, and what else do we find? A great deal was said about the Territories, and our rights in the Territories; there has been a great deal of play upon this thing, and the public mind has been bamboozled and deceived in reference to it. What was done in reference to it in this very same Congress? There were three bills introduced establishing three territorial Governments—Colorado, Decotah and Nevada—embracing every square inch of territory owned by the United States—your attention—and the sixth section of each bill, after conferring the power of legislation upon the Legislature, then enters into the negatives, and what does it say? It says that the Territorial Legislature have no power to legislate so as to impair the right to private property, or to tax one description of property higher than another of equal value. What does that do? That covers all the territory—here is an amendment to the Constitution. What is private property? What have the Courts decided to be private property? If a man had gone into the territories with his negroes, they dare not legislate so as to impair his right to his private property. These three bills passed, they were made the law of the land, and they are now the law of the land. Why don't you come forward and take them? Do you want any better compromise? Why don't you take the amendment to the Constitution? Why did not you adopt the Crittenden Compromise? And in following this along does not the mind reach the conclusion irresistably, that it has all been a pretext and nothing more? [Applause.] Now upon the question of Southern rights, where is the cause and the excuse, and the justification of this nefarious rebellion that this country is now involved in? Compromise! Compromise! Don't we see what they mean by compromise? It is the half-way house to the traitor's habitation. (Applause.) It is the incipient steps of treason, (applause,) and if indulged and countenanced these men will end in the traitor's camp—that is where they will go. (Applause.) Yes, Compromise! No, I say never—I thank you for that word—compromise with traitors! No, never. (Applause.) Will you have right compromise with wrong? [A voice, "Never."] Will you have truth compromise with falsehood? will you have virtue compromise with vice? Would you have Deity—would you have had Him who rules heaven and all that is celestial, when his Satanic Majesty the Prince of Darkness rebelled in heaven and the war was waged there; would you have had the Deity stop and compromise with the Devil? [Applause.] Would you have had Him act as He did, and eject him from heaven, and hurl him to the nether regions, where he resides? [Applause.] Compromise! When you have made a compromise, you have compromised the life of the Government away; you have acknowledge the rebellion and the overthrow and weakness of your Government. But the question is asked me frequently, are you not for a settlement of this question? Yes I am. Are you not for tying up these bleeding arteries? Yes I am. Are you not for stopping these battles when freedom itself seems to be staggering through blood and carnage. Are you not for stopping all this? Yes, I am. Is there no way by which you will settle it? Yes, there is. And how is that? Why it can be settled in eight and forty hours—life can be saved, blood can be stopped, the expenditure of the national resources cease,—and how? Just by simply complying with the laws and Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] This is my compromise. It is the Constitution of the United States, framed by the patriots of the Revolution, with WASHINGTON at their head. [Applause.] The Constitution, sealed with your father's blood and sustained with their treasure and their lives, is the compromise that I offer to them. [Applause.] They tried it from its adoption down to the day of the rebellion, and found it a good Compromise, and under it they were protected in all their rights to property, life and liberty. None of them were violated, but they enjoyed all until we had reached that point—a prosperity that had not a parallel in the civilized world. But this thing was determined on, and I could introduce party after party to show that it was in contemplation forty years, and the main object was to avail themselves of Mr. LINCOLN's coming into power as a favorable opportunity to do that they had long contemplated. Must we break up the Government in every Presidential contest, because one or the other of the parties must be defeated? Are we to become like Mexico? But when we come to look at this thing, the true issue and the great struggle going on in this Government is that a free Government with money or aristocracy—that is the struggle; and I could call your attention to a paragraph in the President's Message which is as true as holy writ—it is the struggle of free Government. And all these other things I have alluded to are merely pretences. And now let me say that some people do not appreciate that I am in the habit of referring to facts which I think are worthy of reference. Shortly after Mr. LINCOLN's election to the Presidency—and permit me to say that I did all I could against his election, spoke against him, voted against him, opposed his coming into power, but when he was elected according to the forms of the Constitution, I said let Mr. LINCOLN have a fair trial. [Applause.] If he did well let the nation indorse and approve; if his administration was wanting and inefficient, let the nation turn him out, and put somebody else in, according to the forms of the law and the Constitution. [Applause.] But what I was going to relate is that the issue is as the President himself makes it—a struggle for a free Government. I came on to Washington shortly after the election in November. I was there about the first of December, and had a conversation with Mr. PHILIP CLAYTON, of Georgia, who was an associate of Mr. COBB, and Mr. COBB, you know, was Secretary of the Treasury, [laughter,] and a beautiful set they were, [laughter,] and we got to arguing this question about the change of Administration and the coming into power of Mr. LINCOLN, and I thought,

Continued on Eighth Page.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Preparations for the Attack on Charleston and Savannah.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON SAVANNAH.

AN ORDER FROM BRIG.-GEN. MERCER.

[Circular.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
SAVANNAH, Feb. 22, 1863.

The Brigadier General Commanding having received from the patriotic citizens of Georgia numerous tenders of service, and learning that many others are anxious to defend this, their chief city, now threatened with attack, hereby announces, for the information of all concerned, that he desires all able-bodied exempts in Georgia to organize themselves into companies of not less than twenty, to choose their officers, to arm themselves with double-barrel guns, or such weapons as they can obtain, to provide themselves with all the ammunition they can secure, and to hold themselves ready to respond to his call.

They will not be summoned here until the actual approach of the Abolition forces renders their aid necessary. Transportation to Savannah will be furnished; they will be provided with rations while here, and, as far as possible, with tents and ammunition. *The supply of the two last, however, being limited*, every tent and every ounce of ammunition that can be obtained must be brought.

Arms cannot be promised. All companies that may be organized will be reported, with the number of men and arms, the quantity of ammunition, and other supplies, and the address of the officer in command. They will be summoned when the emergency arises, and returned to their homes the moment it has passed.

The Brigadier-General Commanding is well assured that thousands of patriot citizens will organize and proclaim themselves ready to defend the gateway to their State, or to fall, if need be, in the breach beside the brave soldiers of the Confederacy, who, through long and weary months, often darkened by privation and wasting disease, have cheerfully waited here to meet the enemies of their country.

By command of Brig.-Gen. MERCER.
GEO. A. MERCER, A. A. G.

EVACUATING SAVANNAH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, Feb 20, 1863.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the recent proclamation of Gen. BEAUREGARD, that it will afford pleasure to the officers of this road to do any thing in their power to meet the wants of the parties. Ladies are especially requested to recollect that if there should be a general waiting until the last hour, some must be disappointed, because the means of transportation have been much reduced by the exigencies of the war.

GEO. W. ADAMS, General Superintendent.

SMALL POX AND SPADES.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We observe a few friends on the street who are handsomely marked. Red flags are favorites with some—at least, they are waving in front of a few houses in the city. The health of the city is generally good. Small-pox largely abating; nearly everybody been vaccinated; a few cases of scarlet-fever. Gen. BEAUREGARD is at the right place with plenty of guns, but he has called for three thousand negroes. Who knows but "spades" is trumps?

FURLOUGHS STOPPED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENTS SOUTH CAROLINA,
GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, Feb 17, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No 44.—VII. All furloughs to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to this Department, not based on surgeon's certificates, are revoked, and both officers and soldiers will repair without delay to their respective stations, to be ready to meet the enemy. Patriots and brave soldiers will not linger by the wayside.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
JOHN M. OTEY, A. A. General.

THE ATTACK ON GALVESTON.

WARNING FROM THE FRENCH CONSUL.

The French Consul at Galveston has issued the following address to the French, Spanish and Italian subjects in the Counties of Colorado, Austin and Fayette:

"DEAR FRIENDS: Martial law has been declared in your counties on account of some insurrectionary movements. I hope that none of you have taken part in it; and if you should have been induced to it, beware not to join the enemies of your adopted country.

As aliens, be neutral, and your nationality shall be respected. I have full confidence in Major Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER. His chivalry and integrity are sufficient protection against any injustice.

B. THERON,
Consulate Agent for France, Vice Consul for Spain and Acting Consul for Portugal and Italy."

FROM MOBILE.

GEN. BUCKNER AFTER THE SPECULATORS.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUCKNER, at New-Orleans, Maj. WINTERSMITH is empowered to impress all subsistence stores and cattle in the hands of speculators and other parties, paying a fair value for the same, and in all cases leaving enough to subsist the families of those from whom the impressment is made. In accordance with the above, Maj. WINTERSMITH issues the following order:

Hereafter the price of cattle on foot is established at twenty cents per pound net in this city, or its equivalent in the interior for shipping the same to this market. All cattle arriving here will be taken and paid for at this price, except lots obtained by butchers and other parties at the established price for the retail trade at their respective stalls in the market, or sold as such to families for consumption at a reasonable profit over twenty cents per pound net on foot.

All holders of provisions and cattle in this district are required to report to the Chief of Subsistence their surplus stock on hand, and offer the same to Government or consumers at reasonable prices. Planters are required to sell on plantation all they can spare to Government and consumers, or ship to their agents their surplus provisions for sale at current rates to consumers only.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUTH.

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

It is, as we learn from an authentic source, *not a fact* that the British Cabinet is so much opposed to our Confederacy.

When the Trent affair occurred, and our Commissioners were taken from a British vessel, Lord PALMERSTON wrote a demand for their restoration in such terms that war with the United States would certainly have been the result. The dispatch was submitted to the Queen for her signature, and Prince ALBERT insisted she should not sign it. He declared he would never recognize a Government where the peculiar institution existed, and he impressed it so strongly on the Queen that she considers it a religious duty to carry out his urgent request to her. This prevents the renewal of any Cabinet proposal to her on the subject, as it is well known all subjects are avoided that are likely to give her any mental disturbance.

REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

VICKSBURGH, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

Correspondence of the Grenada Appeal.

Yesterday morning a grand scene presented itself in the distance, as the large fleet lay exposed in full view of the naked eye. As they had all withdrawn the previous evening, it was hardly expected that they should return so soon and so quietly. There was apparently no motion among them, and steam was down, indicating that they must have returned early in the night. It was a confirmation of our convictions that the enemy had not withdrawn, and that, instead of leaving, they were only preparing to come with stronger force.

Everything remained quiet, absolutely dull, during the forenoon. The attention of most persons was directed to the lower end of the canal, where the *Era* No. 5 and another transport from below were plainly visible. The *Era* is in behind the woods where she is excluded from full view, but enough has been seen of her to make her out. The other craft is a side-wheel steamer, and is also lying behind the levee below the mouth of the canal. *There is a good deal of mortification expressed at the success of these transports in making the trip safely past our batteries of light artillery below*, and the extent of the injuries received, if any, has not yet come to hand.

About 12 o'clock, a good deal of light artillery firing was heard among the enemy in the swamp opposite, and a few minutes later the boom of heavy cannon from the gunboats above the bend, advised us of their proximity. In a few minutes the welkin rang with the incessant cannonading, extending from the point where the transports are anchored, to a considerable distance up the river. Among those who were ignorant of the cause, there was a good deal of curiosity to learn the wherefore, but a hint soon satisfied all parties that it was a national salute in honor of Old Abe.

During the afternoon there seemed to be more activity in the fleet, and steam was raised in a number of boats, but they all remained in their places. The weather, which was threatening, also became more favorable, and the day closed bright and fair. No particular description of the second Yankee gunboat below has yet been received; by the best accounts I can get from persons who have seen her, she is represented as a very inferior craft for gunboat service—very slow, and not iron-clad. On her passage by the batteries she carried a coalboat alongside as a protection against our shots.

She was evidently sent down with supplies for the *Queen of the West*, having a large quantity of coal and other supplies, which indicate that she was well prepared for a cruise of long duration. As soon as the news of the capture of the former reaches the enemy, it is expected that another boat will be sent down to assist in keeping the river below open for their transports. The late trip of the fleet above leads me to suspect that it brought down heavy reinforcement, and that *the time is approaching when the grand demonstration is to be made against this point.*

An enormous fleet presented itself to the view this morning, having increased in proportions during the night larger than has yet been witnessed from this point. If they have brought reinforcements, it is very likely that the time for an offensive movement is quite near. *Everything looks now as if the preparations were almost ready to commence their onward movement.* The monster force which is before the city at this time cannot long remain in idleness, and it may therefore be expected that the neighborhood of Vicksburgh will be "making history" in a very few days.

NESTOR.

AN UNFORTUNATE BLOCKADE RUNNER.

The British steamer *Thistle*, which got ashore on the beach of Sullivan's Island, while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, some days since, was still ashore at the last accounts. Several ineffectual attempts were made to get her off. Most of her cargo has been saved.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The following is an extract from a a letter dated

NASSAU, N. P., Thursday, Jan. 8.

"I am about to try and run the blockade into Charleston, and, if successful, I shall go to the front and see the Confederate army, at least near Richmond, and see what else I may of the country. I obtained a passage from England in the screw steamer *Calypso*, intended to run the blockade at Charleston. I have had a rough time of it. We called at Madeira to coal, and there found the notorious *Tuscarora*, with which we had an exciting night's work. When we came into Funchal we did not notice that there was a Federal sloop-of-war there. We took her for a Frenchman, and anchored right under her stern. We heard ashore that the Captain of the *Tuscarora* was determined to capture the *Calypso* and send her to New-York. There were two other steamers at Madeira belonging to the same firm as the *Calypso*, and also intended to run the blockade, and the chances were the *Tuscarora* would 'gobble' one of them. One steamer got away in the afternoon of the 19th ult., and the *Tuscarora* remained at the anchorage, letting the smaller fish go. We kept on coaling and taking in water until dark, and getting up steam quietly and slowly at the same time. About 11 o'clock a man was sent up to blow the masthead light out. We slipped one anchor and 75 fathoms of chain, which had been previously buoyed, and arranged so as to bring the steamer's head round, when we cut the cable, and away we went, without clearance or Custom house permit, or anything, and it is not permitted at Madeira for a ship to leave in the night. The fort did not wake up in time to fire at us, which we fully expected they would have done; but, *although taken by surprise, within ten minutes or a quarter of an hour the Tuscarora had slipped her cable, and was after us full speed.* All the time we were at Madeira the *Tuscarora* lay with steam up and a slip on her cable. The *Tuscarora* fired a blank gun as soon as she left her anchorage to arouse the fort, I suppose, partly, and to call us to stop and as a warning of what was coming. We kept on as hard as we could but the wretched funnel showed the cruiser our course by a great flame. Bang, bang, ping, went the shot and shell from the *Tuscarora* as she overhauled us hand over fist. *She is uncommonly fast, and beat our craft all to nothing.* We thought it was all up. One shot passed right under our stern, and the last, a shell from his 11-inch Dahlgren, went in a straight line over us, and luckily fell in the water without bursting, just ahead. All the sailors except the two men at the wheel hid themselves below—I am sorry to say so, but they did. Our Captain, who was as cool as a cucumber, managed to give the *Tuscarora* the slip by stopping, which at once prevented any flame, and then edging away gently. Some black clouds and a squall of rain came just then, most luckily, from the eastward. The *Tuscarora* lost sight of us, and rushed on in the course we had been steaming, while we doubled back again to the land, and, skirting it, got away round the island. The other vessel, taking advantage of our being chased, got away unmolested, and we spoke her two days after, as she had taken the same course as ourselves. I think the Captain and officers of the Yankee must have been terribly mortified to have been 'done' by three English merchant vessels, the *Tuscarora* being one of the fastest screw men of war in their navy. *I do not want to see her again, or to hear the 'ping' of her Dahlgren shell*; the last which she favored us with came altogether too close. I was employed holding up a plaid behind the binnacle-light, and my arms were preciously tired before I got a sailor to relieve me. Next week we shall leave for our attempt at Charleston, which is much more serious work, for they have, we hear, 24 vessels blockading the port and anchored in a semicircle close in to the several channels. We can hardly expect to get in (if we escape the cruisers this side) without a good hammering. There was another passenger from England, a Southerner, but he has left the *Calypso*, as he does not think she is suited to run the blockade. I do not think she is myself, being too large, drawing too much water, and her engines not being in perfect order, and she is not the fast boat she was represented to be; but I will stick to her and take my chance. It will be exciting work."

LOSSES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE QUEEN OF THE WEST.

COL. ELLET'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE LOSS.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ERA, No. 5,
BELOW VICKSBURGH, Miss., Feb. 25, 1863.

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to report to you that I left the landing below Vicksburgh, in obedience to your written instructions, on the night of the 10th inst., taking with me the *De Soto* and coal barge, and proceeded down the river. We passed Warrenton without interruption, and reached Red River on the following evening. I destroyed, as you directed, the skiffs and flatboats along either shore. I ascended Red River, on the morning of the 12th, as far as the mouth of the Atchafalaya. Leaving the *De Soto* and coal barge in a secure position, I proceeded down the stream. Six miles from its mouth I met a train of army wagons returning from Simmsport. I landed and destroyed them. On reaching Simmsport I found that two rebel steamboats had just left, taking with them the troops and artillery stationed at that point. They had left on the bank 70 barrels of Government beef, which I broke up and rolled into the river. I pursued another train of wagons into the swamps, where they escaped. One of their wagons, loaded with ammunition and stores, fell into our hands and was destroyed.

On her return a party of overseers and other civilians fired into the *Queen* from behind a levee and immediately fled under cover of the darkness. First Master JAS. D. THOMPSON, a gallant and efficient officer, was shot through the knee. Anchoring at the mouth of the Atchafalaya I waited until morning, and then returned to the spot from which we had been attacked. All the buildings on the three large adjoining plantations were burned by my order.

I started up the Red River the same day, and reached Black River by night. On the morning of the 14th, when about fifteen miles above the mouth of Black River, a steamboat came suddenly round a sharp bend in the river, and was captured before she could escape. She proved to be the *Era*, No. 5, loaded with forty-five hundred bushels of corn. She had on board two rebel Lieutenants and fourteen privates. The latter I at once paroled and set ashore. I left the *Era* and coal barge in charge of a guard. We reached the bend just below Gordon's Landing before dusk; the dense smoke of several boats rapidly firing up could be seen over the tops of the trees as we approached. I ordered the pilot to proceed very slowly, and merely show the bow of the *Queen* around the point. From the sharp bend which the river makes at this point, there was no apparent difficulty in withdrawing out of range of the enemy's guns whenever it might be desired. The rebels opened upon us with four 32 pounders the moment we came in sight. Their guns were in a fine position, and at the third shot I ordered Mr. GARVEY, the pilot, to back the *Queen* out. Instead of doing so, he ran her aground on the right-hand shore.

The position at once became a very hot one. Sixty yards below we would have been in no danger. As it was the enemy's shot struck us nearly every time. The Chief Engineer had hardly reported to me that the escape pipe was shot away when an explosion below and a rush of steam around the boat told me that the steam pipe had been cut in two. Nothing further, of course, could be done. I gave orders to lower the yawl at the stem of the *Queen* to carry off Capt. THOMPSON, who lay wounded in my state-room. Some persons had already taken the yawl, however, and the other yawl was on the *De Soto*, a short distance below. Fortunately the cotton bales with which the *Queen* was protected afforded an avenue of escape, and a majority of the men and officers succeeded in reaching the *De Soto*. I ordered this boat to be brought up as far as it was practicable without being struck, and sent her yawl to the *Queen*. Lieut. TUTHILL and Third Master DUNCAN bravely volunteered for this purpose. I remained with the *De Soto* over an hour, picking up men on cotton bales. Lieut. TUTHILL barely succeeded in escaping from the *Queen*, the rebels boarding her in skiffs as he escaped. The *Queen* could easily have been burned, but this could not be done while Capt. THOMPSON was on board, and it was impossible to remove him. All the passages had been blocked up with cotton, the interior of the boat was intensely dark, filled with steam, and strewed with shattered furniture. The display of a light enabled the batteries to strike her with unerring certainty. To have brought the *De Soto* alongside would have insured her destruction, as the light from the latter's furnaces rendered her a conspicuous mark.

A dense fog sprung up as we started down in the *De Soto*, and she lost her rudder by running into the bank. Drifting down 15 miles I took possession of the *Era*, and scuttled and burnt the *De Soto* and barge. Knowing the rebels would lose no time in pursuing, I pushed on down through the fog, throwing off corn to lighten her. We reached the Mississippi at dawn. Opposite Ellis' Cliffs Mr. GARVEY ran the *Era*, a boat drawing less than two feet of water, hard aground, actually permitting her wheels to make several revolutions after she had struck, and it was with the utmost difficulty that she could be gotten off. The disloyal sentiments openly expressed by Mr. GARVEY a few hours before this occurrence rendered it necessary for me to place him under arrest and fix upon him the unwilling conviction that the loss of the *Queen* was due to the deliberate treachery of her pilot. It is to be regretted that the illness of Mr. SCOTT LONG, who piloted the *Queen* past the Vicksburgh batteries, rendered it necessary to intrust the *Queen* to the management of Mr. GARVEY.

The next morning, a short distance below Natchez, I met the *Indianola*. Capt. BROWN thought that he might be able to ascend the Red River and destroy the battery at Gordon's Landing, and I accompanied him down in the *Era*, leading the way. I had not gone three miles, when a break in the dense fog disclosed a steamer rapidly moving up stream, about a mile ahead. I at once rounded to, and caused the whistle to blow, to warn Capt. BROWN of her presence. As soon as the rebel steamer, which was undoubtedly the *Webb*, perceived the *Indianola*, she turned and fled. The latter fired two shots at her, but without effect. I learned afterward that their three boats, armed boats, had been sent in pursuit of the *Era*, and had been turned back by the *Webb* on her retreat.

On reaching this stream, Capt. BROWN decided not to ascend it, and I thought it best to return at once. Thinking we might be attacked on the way up, I seized 170 bales of cotton, and protected the *Era's* machinery as far as practicable. At Saint Joseph's I landed and seized the mails, and learned from them that Col. ADAMS was waiting for us at Grand Gulf, with two pieces of artillery. Thirty-six shots were fired at the *Era* while passing that point, none of which took effect.

On reaching Island No. 107, a body of riflemen opened a heavy fire upon the *Era* from the Mississippi shore. Suspecting it to be a ruse to draw us to the other side of the river, I decided on keeping the right of the island. The furnaces of the *Era* became so clogged at this point that I found it necessary to stop and have them cleaned out, a delay of 20 minutes being caused by this. The *Era* had passed the island, when a battery of three guns opened upon us from the Louisiana shore. Forty-six shots were fired, but did no injury. At Warrenton the rebels opened fire upon the *Era* with two rifled 20-pounders. They fired twenty-four shots, but did not succeed in striking her, extraordinary as it may appear. There is every reason to believe that no one was killed on the *Queen*. It is probably attributable to the fact that those below got into the hold through the numerous hatches, and thus escaped the effects of the steam. Mr. TAYLOR, the engineer, is reported to be badly scalded, by a deserter from the *Webb*. Twenty-four men were taken prisoners, ten of whom were civilians employed on the boat. Assistant Surgeon BOOTH was the only commissioned officer captured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) CHAS. R. ELLET,
Commanding Ram Fleet.

Acting Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HOW THE INDIANOLA WAS CAPTURED.

ADDITIONAL INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The telegraph has already given us the main facts connected with the capture of the iron-clad *Indianola*, by the rebels—but the following, from the Memphis *Argus* of the 5th, is of interest:

"The *Indianola* met with no adventure worth recording, until reaching a point thirty-five miles below Vicksburgh. Here she put in for a short time, for what reason we have not been advised. This was on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th ult. She had not been there long before the outlines of two or three boats were discovered, as far as the eye could reach, below. It was evident that they had on a full head of steam, and Capt. BROWN at once divined their character and purpose. They were none other than the long-expected rams, and hard fighting was to be the order of the next few hours.

The *Indianola* at once put on steam and was soon out in the channel. She started up stream—leisurely, it may be said with truth, for at her highest rate of speed her movements were snail-like compared to theirs—but so well in hand as to be brought into action at a moment's warning. The rams advanced rapidly, the *Queen of the West* naturally in the lead, the *Webb*, *Grand Duke*, and another whose name could not be obtained, following close in her wake.

The *Webb* was formerly a lower river towboat, and is noted for her speed and great powers of endurance. She carries a number of guns of heavy calibre, is of wooden material, but has her machinery and boilers guarded by heavy iron plates. We believe she can be used as a ram, having an iron prow, but in this instance depended upon her batteries, leaving the others to come to close quarters.

The *Indianola's* heaviest and best guns are on her bow. Of this fact the advancing rams were evidently aware, for they sheared off to right and left as often as she changed position to get them in range, and managed, by the greater ease with which they could be handled, to give her no opportunity to use them with effect.

Of course the *Indianola* was clumsy; iron cannot be as easily handled as wood, and one large man is seldom able to gain material advantage in a rough-and-tumble struggle, over three or four small ones who act in concert and determinedly.

The ball opened. A shot from the *Webb* came whistling in the air. It passed over the *Indianola*, and went down with a splash a few hundred feet behind. Another came, with similar effect. The rams darted here and there, advancing and retreating, endeavoring to get near enough to try their iron prows against the gunboat's sides, but by no means anxious to receive a shot from one of her heavy guns. Had she been able to get a fair range, she would doubtless have crippled either of her assailants by one well-directed shot, but this she obtained no opportunity of doing. The firing proceeded rapidly. The available guns on the *Indianola* were run out and fired as rapidly as circumstances would permit, while the *Webb* and *Queen of the West* kept up a lively cannonading from their bull-dogs.

Those who witnessed the gunboat and ram fight opposite Memphis have some idea of the manner in which the latter do their work. The *Webb*, although gradually advancing, kept at a respectful distance, but so engaged the *Indianola's* attention that the latter had little time to devote to the rams, which fairly danced in the waters on all sides, watching an opportunity to give her a poke with their iron noses. With nothing but the *Webb* before her, the *Indianola* would have had but little work on her hands. She would doubtless have made short work of her in little time, and proceeded on her way comparatively unharmed.

The experience of this war on the Mississippi has shown that, notwithstanding the labor and treasure expended in bringing gunboats to that point known as invulnerability, common steamboats with iron prows, and vital portions well protected, have been able, in the hands of fearless commanders, to perform exploits which the iron-clads dare not attempt. The experience held good in this instance. While the *Webb* was pouring in the shots, the rams managed to nearly surround the gunboat, and one of them soon found an opportunity to use her prow with force on one of the *Indianola's* sides. Another closed with equal success. They ran back, then forward, meeting squarely and glancing off, sinking two coal-barges which the gunboat had in tow, and, incredible as it may appear, succeeded in eluding all of her shots.

Every engagement must have a termination, and this one was soon over. The *Webb* and *Indianola* briskly kept up their firing, the rams their butting, and presently the contestants were in close quarters. The *Indianola* had made a gallant fight, but was literally overpowered. She had sustained many hard blows from the rams, and her commander received information that the water was coming into her hold. He arrived at the conclusion that she was in a sinking condition, and that further resistance was useless.

He accordingly went on deck and waved a white handkerchief in token of surrender. This was evidently regarded at once in the light in which it was intended, and the firing ceased on the *Webb*. As soon as communication had been established, Capt. BROWN was ordered to run the boat to the Louisiana shore. He complied; the Confederate fleet came over, and the boat's officers and crew, with the exception of one man, became prisoners of war."

WHAT THE BUILDER OF THE INDIANOLA SAYS.

Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, the constructor of the gunboat *Indianola*, gives the following description of her:

"The *Indianola* is 174 feet long, is 50 feet beam, is 10 feet from the top of her deck to the bottom of her keel, or 8½ feet in the clear. Her sides (of wood) for five feet down are thirty-two inches thick, having beveled sticks laid outside the hull, (proper,) and all of oak. Outside of this is three-inch thick plate iron. Her clamps and keelsons are as heavy as our largest ships, (and I fully expected her to weather the coast around to Mobile.) Her deck is eight inches solid, with one inch iron plate, all well bolted. Her casemate stands at an incline of 26½ degrees, and is covered with three-inch iron, as is also her ports. She has a heavy grating on top of the casemate that no shell can penetrate, and every scuttle and hatch is equally well covered. She is ironed all around everywhere, except some temporary rooms on deck; and besides the amount of wood and iron already stated, has coal bunkers seven feet thick alongside of her boilers, the entire machinery being in the hold.

She has seven engines—two for working the side-wheels, two for her propellers, two for her capstans and one for supplying water and working the bilge and fire pumps. She has five large five-flued boilers, and made abundance of steam.

Her log to Cairo showed that with half her complement of firemen, she made eleven and a half miles per hour, and could make seven miles per hour up stream. She turns rapidly; so much so, that her pilots said "she was the easiest handled vessel they ever steered."

Her forward casemates had two 11-inch Dahlgren guns, and her after casemates two 9-inch. Her forward casemates were pierced for two guns in front, one on each side and two aft, so that she could fire two guns forward, one on each side, and four angling sideways and astern. I see some accounts say the rams butted her on the sides and astern, and that the guns could not be brought to bear in that direction. Now, after what I have stated, any one must see that she was really more effective astern than anywhere else, so far as guns were concerned, for two pointed directly astern, while the other two could rake the sides back to the wheels. The *Indianola* was also very strong in the bow, and I stated to Capt. BROWN, who took charge of her, that he need not be afraid to use her as a ram, as she was very strong; and I have no hesitation in asserting that had she been used as such she would have pierced the sides of any of the rams that attacked her.

It is simply absurd to state that she handled slow, for in point of speed or handling she was little behind the *Queen of the West*, if any. Nor will it satisfy to say she had coal barges alongside of her, for they could, with a few strokes of a hatchet, have been cut loose. Even suppose one of her wheels to have been disabled, she could have been handled perfectly without it; nor would *both* being disabled make her unmanageable, for before she left Cincinnati she ran from the landing to the Marine Railway, with her propellers, (dragging her wheels,) up stream, at the rate of two and a half miles per hour. Nor would her doctor or donkey engine giving out disable her, for she had a hand pump that would supply the boilers up to a pressure of seventy pounds of steam.

She had also hose for throwing scalding water from the boilers that would reach from stem to stern, and there was communication from the casemate to all parts of the vessel without the least exposure. The pilot-house was also thoroughly iron-clad, and instant communication could be had with the gunners and engineers, enabling the pilot to place the vessel in just such position as might be required for effective action."

DOINGS OF THE PIRATES.

The Capture of the Jacob Bell by the Florida.

STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, March 10.

The following account of the capture of the ship *Jacob Bell*, from Swatow, China, bound to New-York, by the Confederate, privateer *Florida*, is from Mrs. WILLIAMS, whose husband is Commissioner of Customs to the Imperial Government of China, and Master CHAS. W. JOHNSON, passengers on board the *Bell*:

The *Jacob Bell*, 1,600 tons, Capt. FRISBY, with a full cargo of teas, cassia, camphor, cassia oil, &c., &c., valued at $1,500,000, part of it British property, at about noon on the 12th ult., about 100 miles from Sombrero, discovered a steamer in pursuit under a full head of steam, and all sail set. After six hours' chase, the steamer fired a shot which struck about twice the length of the ship astern, when Capt. FRISBY ordered his ship hove to. The steamer carried the National flag. After sailing around the *Bell* three times, she presented a broadside, run up the rebel flag and sent a boat's crew on board; she proved to be the rebel privateer *Florida*. After examining the *Bell's* papers, she was declared a prize to the Confederate States. The officers, crew and passengers of the *Bell* were immediately transferred to the *Florida*, being allowed only half an hour to collect a few necessary articles, the prize crew appropriating whatever of the remaining articles, including many valuable curiosities, &c., pleased their fancy. The *Florida* immediately started in pursuit of a schooner, giving orders to the prize master to steer a certain course to meet the *Florida* the following morning. The schooner escaped in the darkness. The *Florida* and *Jacob Bell* met the morning of the 13th, when the prize crew were taken off and the ship fired. The *Florida* narrowly escaped being run down by the *Bell*, she having banked her fires, the crew were so intently engaged in transferring plunder as to quite neglect the management of the ship, which, with sails set, bore down on the *Florida*, the rigging of which had to be manned and the *Bell* shoved off. She was then abandoned and burned to the water's edge.

The same day the *Florida* brought to a French bark, boarded and examined her papers, afterwards chased a schooner, which escaped. On the 17th brought to the Danish bark *Morning Star*, which consented to receive the crew and passengers of the *Bell* and land them at St. Thomas.

Immediately on intelligence reaching St. Thomas, the Federal man-of-war *Alabama* started in pursuit. The *Vanderbilt* would leave as soon as she had coaled.

The *Florida* carries six 68-pounders and two chasers, 120-pounders. The crew numbers 160 all told. Officers quite young; crew principally Irish, some of whom expressed a desire to leave her.

Capt. MAFFIT and officers of the *Florida* showed them every attention and seemed to be desirous of making their situation as comfortable as possible. Capt. MAFFIT mentioned the *Vanderbilt* having passed him, but it being night, and the *Florida* lying so low, with sails furled and smoke-stack down, she was not discovered.

The Rebel Pirate Retribution.

CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER HANOVER OF PROVINCETOWN.

From the Boston Traveller, March, 6.

Capt. CASE of schooner *Hanover*, of Provincetown captured off the Island of Hayti, by the pirate schooner *Retribution*, while on the voyage from this port to Aux Cayes, has arrived in this city. He took passage, with his mate and one man, from Port au Prince to New-York in the brig *Bird of the Wave*.

Capt. CASE thus states the circumstances of his capture:

On the 30th of January, was off the south side of San Domingo, close by the port of L'Anse d'Hainault, when I saw a schooner running down with the American flag flying; her course was directly toward me; as she crossed my bow, I first saw her battery with her guns run out; as her Captain hailed me the American flag was dropped, and that of the Confederate States hoisted in its place; the display of force on the part of the pirate was of course overwhelming, and I was obliged to obey his orders; he sent his Lieutenant and five of his crew aboard in a boat; the Lieutenant was a mere boy, a Southerner, of the name of GRAY, who appeared to be ill at ease at the business in which he was engaged; he was quite courteous, remarking that the *Hanover* was a good prize for them, and then requested me to go aboard the *Retribution*, to have an interview with her commander.

When Capt. CASE stepped upon the deck of the *Retribution*, her commander, Capt. LOCKE, stepped forward and said, "Ah, Capt. CASE, do you know me; have you ever seen me before?" Capt. CASE replied that to the best of his recollection he never had." "But I know you, Capt. CASE, very well, by reputation," said Capt. LOCKE; "how is your brother, REUBEN CASE; your name, I believe, is WASHINGTON CASE? I have sailed out of Provincetown several times; once in a whaler belonging to Mr. CHOATE."

Capt. CASE then remarked that he was not over three miles from the shore of Hayti when captured. Capt. LOCKE replied that it was four miles, and that he was a prize to the schooner *Retribution* and the Confederate flag.

As it was impossible to resist, I requested the favor that he would at once put me ashore; he assented, telling me to take my clothing and that of the crew, and the boat of the *Hanover*. He took my charts and those of the mate, and the chronometer, which belonged to Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, the charterer of the vessel.

I landed on the shore at about dark. In the meantime a portion of the crew of the *Retribution* had been sent on board the *Hanover*, and both vessels sailed off together. I presume that she was taken to one of the cays and sold to the wreckers.

The people of Hayti received me in a hospitable manner, stating that if the pirate had come within range of their battery they would have given him a warm reception.

After landing I met with seven of the crew of the *Retribution*, who had been put ashore at Cape Tiburon. They informed me that they originally shipped in the *Retribution*, for the purpose of running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., with the understanding that they were to return. A day or two before the capture of the *Hanover*, however, the *Retribution* received her armament from the schooner *Dixie*.

The crew were then mustered, and informed they were to cruise as a Confederate privateer. Seven refused to serve in such a business, and were put ashore as stated above. They assert that Capt. LOCKE has no commission from the Confederate States, and is, therefore, nothing but a pirate.

They also state that the only other vessel taken by the *Retribution* was the brig *J. P. Ellicott*, before reported, which was recaptured by the crew on board, and taken to St. Thomas.

Capt. LOCKE was dressed in a naval uniform, and is without doubt the same person who sailed from this port in the bark *Vernon* and other vessels several years since, as stated in a paragraph in the *Traveller* yesterday. Capt. CASE considers it an aggravation of his misfortunes that he should have been captured by a Nova Scotian. Capt. LOCKE was born in Yarmouth, N. S.

The *Retribution* was formerly a propeller, and could still be reconverted to one as she has the same form of after body. The space between the sternpost and rudderpost is filled, which gives her a very long run, and by which she might be easily detected if seen broadside on. She is almost flat upon the floor, has sharp ends, and off the wind sails very fast, but close-hauled, having little depth of keel, and not being coppered, she is not weatherly.

She is fore-and-aft rigged, carries gaff-topsails and staysails, and is pretty well found aloft. Her armament consists of 1 rifled 34-pounder amidships and 2 12-pounders, one on each side, and she has a crew of 12 beach-combers, principally British subjects or escaped convicts.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.

Port Royal correspondence of the Baltimore American.

The Charleston papers of the 17th contain an order from BEAUREGARD to the owners of steamers and vessels, cautioning them against moving about in the harbor without a pilot—the object being to indicate that torpedoes and obstructions have been placed in the harbor, over which it is dangerous for them to pass. The whole affair is most probably a ruse to intimidate our iron-clads from making an attempt to run the forts and attack the city. The fact that torpedoes become valueless after lying in water more than forty-eight hours is too well established to cause any one to believe that they have yet been placed in the harbor.

THE FLEET IN OSSIBAW SOUND.

The fleet in Ossibaw Sound, before Fort McAllister, at the time of closing this letter, March 1, consists of the following vessels:

The *Montauk*, (Monitor,) Capt. JOHN L. WORDEN.
The *Patapsco*, (Monitor,) Capt. DANIEL AMMEN.
The *Nahant*, (Monitor,) Capt. DOWNS.
The gunboats *Wissahickon*, *Dawn* and *Seneca*.

Three mortar schooners, part of the fleet of mortar vessels used at Vicksburgh last year.

FORT M'ALLISTER.

The possession of Fort McAllister, together with Fort Pulaski, already in our possession, will entirely cut off Savannah from all water communication with the sea and give us a land blockade of the entire coast, which can be held by a few wooden gunboats. Whether it is the intention of Admiral DUPONT to take and hold Savannah before proceeding to Charleston is not known, but if Fort McAllister is secured he can combine his entire fleet of iron-clads for either destination, as he may elect.

The destruction of the *Nashville* is one important step to this wished-for consummation, and I have no doubt Fort McAllister will fall before the powerful armament now arrayed against it whenever the attack is made. Before you receive this letter, important events will doubtless transpire on the Georgia coast; whether the fall of Savannah is included in them or not, all here feel full confidence that it will be at the mercy of Admiral DUPONT.

AFFAIRS AT SAVANNAH.

On our return trip on the *Bibb* from the Georgia coast we brought up to Port Royal an Englishman who was a passenger on board the cotton schooner captured in Tybee River, who was on his way to Nassau. He is an intelligent and observant man, and freely conversed on affairs at Savannah, which city he left on the 18th ult. The following are some of the answers to questions put to him:

Answer—The impression, during the recent attack of Capt. WORDEN on Fort McAllister, was that a general attack was about to be made on the city, and the women and children were being removed. Everybody that could bear arms was forced to go to the intrenchments. There are few troops in the city, but there are numerous encampments around it.

The burning of the city is not talked of, but it will be defended with great vigor. There are plenty in the city who will be glad to see it in Federal hands.

The people think that the first attack will be made on Savannah, and are looking for it daily to commence.

There are fifty-four heavy guns mounted on the Savannah River, near the gas-house, and we passed several other heavy batteries on our way down, some of which are masked with bushes.

The obstructions in the river do not amount to much, but are located near the batteries, so that in any attempt to remove them you will be under fire.

There are plenty who are called neutrals, being men of wealth and position, but they are now regarded as traitors to the Confederacy. All the Israelites are considered Unionists, and most of the Germans. They have purchased substitutes and are exempts, but a recent order compels them all to take part in the defence of the city.

When I left the price of $1 in gold was $2 64 in Confederate money. These low shoes I have on cost me $20, and these pants (brown cassimere) cost $45. I have a coat and vest in my trunk that cost $125. Coffee was selling at $3 per pound, and tea at $12. Calico was $1 25 per yard; butter $1 25 per pound, nails $1 25 per pound, &c. All kinds of meat are high and scarce, ranging at from 40 cents to 60 cents per pound; but corn can be had at $1 per bushel.

THE BATTLE OF SPRING HILL, TENN.

How Van Dorn Entrapped Col. Colburn.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Union* writing from Franklin, Tenn., under date of March 6, gives the following particulars of the recent battle at Spring Hill:

It is well known that VAN DORN, with ten or twelve thousand men, has been at Spring Hill for a week or more. The appearance of rebel cavalry on our outposts has been of daily occurrence for some time, and frequent skirmishes with the troops under Col. UPDYKE had taken place, always resulting in our favor. It was clear that the rebel plan was to draw the troops from this place and then attack them in the rear.

On Monday, a reconnoissance was ordered in the direction of Spring Hill, and the Thirty-third Indiana, Nineteenth Michigan, Twenty-second Wisconsin, Eighty-fifth Indiana, with the Eighteenth Ohio battery, Ninth Pennsylvania and Second Michigan cavalry, composed the force, all under the command of Col. COLBURN, of the Thirty-third Indiana. After advancing four or five miles with some skirmishing, encamped for the night, resuming our advance on Thursday morning, the enemy resisting and falling back from our advance with considerable evidences of disorder. Our troops were in the highest possible spirits, and up to this time confident of success. So well did everything go to all appearances, that a feeling of security overcame their vigilance, and led to the neglect of those precautions which should *never* be omitted. When we reached Thompson's Station, we were suddenly and unexpectedly greeted with the thunder of three batteries from as many commanding heights, while at almost the same instant heavy masses of infantry appeared, as if by magic, on either flank.

The natural result of this discovery was some confusion, but, nevertheless, our men showed the most determined courage and boldly charged one of the rebel batteries. No infantry was seen near this battery until our men approached within a few yards of it, when the rebels rose from behind a stone fence, where they had been effectually concealed, and from whence they poured a most deadly fire on our men, first checking and then driving them back with heavy loss to us and little to themselves. On other parts of the field, however, the rebels lost severely; but, completely surrounded as our forces were by infantry, with three batteries of artillery, disgorging their death-dealing missiles full upon them, and no reasonable hopes of immediate reinforcements, it was not strange that they yielded to the "inexorable logic of events," and most of the Thirty-third Indiana, Eighty-fifth Indiana, Nineteenth Michigan, Twenty-second Wisconsin regiments, with their commissioned officers, are VAN DORN's prisoners. Our artillery was withdrawn without loss. Reinforcements were sent forward by Gen. GILBERT, but had not time to reach the ground to prevent the disaster. Stragglers continued to arrive up to night, and many of the wounded have been brought in to-day. The rebels, apparently satisfied with their achievement, fell back to Spring Hill.

It is impossible to furnish an accurate or even proximate idea of the killed or wounded on either side. Twenty or thirty rebel prisoners were taken.

Col. OPDYKE holds this place, and feels able to do so against VAN DORN or "any other man."

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—A letter to the Rochester *Democrat* gives the following particulars of a disaster to the Eighth New-York Cavalry, a detachment of which was on picket duty near Dumfries. Under date of Stafford Court House, March 7, the writer says:

On Wednesday we were relieved by Company H, and returned to the reserve camp, hoping to enjoy a good night's rest, but were sadly disappointed. Near 1 we were roused out by the intelligence that MANN's company had been attacked. Major MARKELL instantly proceeded to their relief with Company L, but too late—the mischief had been done. Their relief guard, for convenience, had been posted, more comfortably than wisely, in a deserted house some two miles from their camp. They were surprised by a large party, who left their horses near and crept up to within a short distance of the building, and poured in a rapid fire through the doors and windows, killing the guard outside, ROBERT DANIELS, also ANDREW MCKENSIE, of Caledonia, and dangerously wounding DANIEL ARMSTRONG. They captured sixteen men, four only escaping. They also took 20 horses, making quite a prize on the whole. The capture was undoubtedly effected by a portion either of STUART'S or WHITE'S men, who had been piloted to their destination by some of the skulking bushwhackers, who live in the immediate vicinity, and are always acting as spies, or engaged in shooting single pickets from ambush, a murderous sort of warfare that would disgrace a savage. On Thursday our squadrons were relieved by the Seventh Indiana Regiment, and we returned to Stafford Court-House where the balance of our regiment have been encamped since our absence. Both men and horses are much jaded and worn by their fortnight's exposure and hardship, but a few day's rest will restore us to our former vigor. Annexed I give a list of the prisoners taken from Company K: Sergeant Hollenbeck, D. Hollenbeck, D. Craig, R. Orr, D. J. McVean, W. Ball, W. Patterson, W. Gilbert, W. Lynn, J. Blair, B. F. Lewis, M. Wade, W. Branmont, J. Bailey, D. Robinson, James Allred.

Yours truly, GENESEE.

—Judge CHUMASERO, of Rochester, has written a thoroughgoing war letter to several citizens of that place. He says:

"In suppressing this rebellion I am in favor of using all such proper means as God has given us. One most appropriate, is that of the employment in the service of the colored race. If the slaves are *chattels*, to use their own logic, we have as much right to use them as an efficient weapon in our own behalf as we have to batter down Charleston, Richmond or Vicksburgh with their captured shot and shell. But, aside from this, the colored man has the right to participate in a contest the result of which must inevitably be the establishment of freedom to his race. In this crisis, every man who would not be classed with open traitors in the field, or, what is worse, with secret sympathizers with treason at home, must bear absolute, unconditional, unqualified allegiance and loyalty, not only to the Union, but the *Government*. There is, there can be, no middle ground. 'He that is not for us is against us,' and he must be so judged. It is the concentration of individual effort which must tell in this contest. All minor differences must be hushed. All diversity of opinion on matters merely secondary, reconciled. If the Government shows itself weak, it must be strengthened; if wrong, advised; if uninformed, enlightened. But in any event, and at all hazards, *it must be sustained*. This rebellion will be crushed. Sure as to-morrow's sun shall rise, will right and justice triumph. But it will cost lives and treasure; freely, cheerfully must they be given. No sacrifice must be considered too great to aid in rescuing our land from the spoiler, and transmitting to future generations the noble heritage of freedom."

—Under the caption of a "Military Trial," the Port Hudson *Courier* says: "An itinerant vender of 'the needfuls,' the other day offered for sale some superior star candles, at the very moderate price of one dollar each. A military gentleman, probably with the idea of 'a quiet little game of draw' some evening, invested six dollars in the article, and placed them in the tail of his coat for safe keeping. A few moments afterward he was seen standing near a guard-house fire, with his coat tails exposed to the genial heat, as he listened to some wondrous exploit then being related. Suddenly he sprang forward as though a snake had bitten him, and exclaimed, 'six dollars' worth of candles gone to thunder! by the Lord, I forgot I had 'em.' His conclusions were correct, the candles had all melted, and the wickers were all he had to show for his investment."

—Mr. FISHBACK, a member of the State Convention which carried Arkansas out of the Union, recently delivered an address to the citizens of Springfield, Ill. He referred to his being a fugitive from home, friends and all that he possessed in the world; and said that though he loved the South, as the place of his birth, he would rather see every Cotton State sunk than that the glorious Constitution should be destroyed. As a Democrat and a conservative man, he was originally opposed to the Proclamation, but he was now convinced that it was the duty of every patriot to give it his hearty support.

—Col. HARLAN, of the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, has resigned his command on account of domestic afflictions—the death of his father. In his letter of resignation he says:

"I deeply regret that I am compelled at this time to return to civil life. It was my fixed purpose to remain in the Federal army until it had effectually suppressed the existing armed rebellion, and restored the authority of the National Government over every part of the nation. No ordinary considerations would have induced me to depart from this purpose. Even the private interests to which I have alluded would be regarded as nothing in my estimation, if I felt that my continuance in or retirement from the service would to any material extent affect the great struggle through which the country is now passing. If, therefore, I am permitted to retire from the army, I beg the Commanding General to feel assured that it is from no want of confidence either in the justice or ultimate triumph of the Union cause. That cause will always have the warmest sympathies of my heart, for there are no conditions upon which I will consent to a dissolution of the Union. Nor are there any conditions, consistent with a Republican form of Government, which I am not prepared to make in order to maintain and perpetuate the Union."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* corrects some popular misapprehensions regarding the captured iron-clad *Indianola*. It says:

"The two main features of the monitor plan are an overhanging upper hull and revolving turrets. The *Indianola* had neither. If the hull was three feet above the water, it was high for a river boat of her draught; and she could not break the force of the rams in any other way so easily as by receiving them sliding up over her side, provided [illegible] were so loosely constructed as to [illegible] way. The idea is current that the [illegible] contract. A description by [illegible] she was protected above decks by [illegible] covering the greater portion of her deck and the entire armament. This inclosure above decks, [illegible] dimensions for the sake of [illegible] compatible with the armament [illegible] with the sides of the hull [illegible] glance the shot downward, [illegible] best plan for river gunboats yet [illegible] it is practicable to [illegible] qualities of speed, moving power, [illegible] comfortable quarters for the crew [illegible] armor."

—The new iron-clad [illegible] recently joined Admiral PORTER's fleet [illegible] the Yazoo.

A dispatch dated Fayetteville, [illegible] says: "Capt. BROWN, a Union man [illegible] has just arrived at this post. [illegible] three men in the mountains on White River, [illegible] Arkadelphia, where his little command [illegible] on Sunday, the 15th February last. The [illegible] from sunrise till noon, when the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of sixteen [illegible] twelve wounded. Capt. BROWN lost two killed and four wounded. Capt. BROWN brought in some recruits for the First Arkansas Infantry. Capt. VANDERPOOL came in yesterday with 200 Union [illegible] mostly recruits for the volunteer service."

—Gen. ROSECRANS keeps a sharp watch on recreant officers. The following is his last order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE [illegible]
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., March [illegible]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. [illegible].—The General commanding has this day received the resignation of [illegible] KALFUS, of the Fifteenth Kentucky [illegible] which he assigns as reasons the [illegible] of a traitor and an enemy to his country, who [illegible] desert her when armed violence [illegible] life and the Constitution, the palladium of [illegible] He is dishonorably dismissed the service [illegible]

None of those who, like the [illegible] of old, "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," [illegible] wanted in this army of patriots.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
(Signed)—H. THRALL, Captain and A. A. G.

—A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper writes from this City:

It was a question a few days ago whether the State authorities would turn over to the United States Government the enrolement lists, ordered by Gov. MORGAN last fall, thus avoiding the necessity of [illegible] that work *de novo* under the new conscription act, but the matter is understood to have been [illegible] to the entire satisfaction of the high contracting parties—the Secretary of War engaging to be responsible to the State for a fair proportion of the expenses incurred in collecting the names, while Gen. ANTHON, on behalf of the State, [illegible] to go on and make such additions [illegible] are made necessary by the act of Congress.

—Gen. HURLBUT has issued [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., March [illegible]

GENERAL ORDERS No. 21.—[illegible] from Maj.-Gen. GRANT [illegible] all others whose resignations [illegible] this department, are hereby [illegible] its of the department on or before [illegible] March inst. Failure to comply [illegible] subject the offenders to arrest and [illegible] ment.

By order of Maj.-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT.
[illegible]

—The Fall River *Evening News* [illegible] says:

The colored regiment, the Fifty-[illegible] numbers about three hundred men, and [illegible] coming in at the rate of about ten per day. FREDERICK DOUGLASS is recruiting in New-York State for the regiment, and in Rochester his own son heads a list of names. About one hundred have been [illegible] Pennsylvania. The behavior of the men [illegible] been highly creditable, and the officers [illegible] in their commendation. They are obedient and steady, and learn the drill with great readiness.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON CITY,
March [illegible]

FRIEND SULGROVE: Will you oblige me by [illegible] the inclosed check for $629 34 to the Indiana Commission, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers? It is the mileage vote to me for the [illegible] session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which closes to-day, and which I prefer they should have.

Very truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

—Admiral PORTER's flotilla has been further reinforced by the gunboat *Gen. Price*, which went down the river from Cairo on March 11. The *Price* was captured from the rebels when Memphis was taken, and has been fitted up in excellent style, furnished with powerful engines and made [illegible] ram. One gun has been mounted on her bow and three at the stern, and as they are of the large [illegible] used in the Western flotilla, they may do [illegible] execution.

—The United States gunboat *Arizona*, altered from the prize steamer *Caroline*, went into commission on March 11. It was the intention to first [illegible] *Arizona* as a transport, but that idea was abandoned soon after she was transferred to the Navy Department. This vessel is the counterpart of the gunboat *Hatteras*, which was sunk by the *Alabama*, having a thin iron hull. Of course she will not be able to stand any hard knocks.

—A copy of the Register of the Confederate Naval service was captured by Col. [illegible] in his late raid in Northumberland County, Va. The former status of each officer in the old United States Navy is given. Only a dozen are set down as natives of Northern States. Six are from New-York, [illegible] from Connecticut, and one each from Vermont, Maine and Ohio. These were appointed from Southern States, although born at the North.

—The *Freeman's Journal* has been put on the prohibited list in New-Orleans, by [illegible] because of its undisguised treasonable [illegible] *Journal* regrets to hear that speculators who carried out copies privately, by a recent steamer, charged one dollar a piece for them. What silly people there must be in the Crescent City.

—Fifteen Confederate officers passed through Cincinnati on March 12, on their way from Louisville to Camp Chase, in charge of Capt. J. W[illegible] Thirty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers. It is stated that there are 600 rebel prisoners now confined in the military prisons at Louisville, waiting to be discharged.

—The steamer *Bermuda* has been towed to the Philadelphia Navy-yard, to be altered into a gunboat. On March 10, in the Prize Court, Judge CADWALADER made an order to transfer to the Government all the arms and munitions of war which were brought here in the *Bermuda*.

—Maj.-Gen. BLAIR, while riding through the camps of his division in front of Vicksburgh, a few days since, was violently kicked by a horse. His leg was seriously bruised, but not broken, and he will probably be in the saddle again in ten or twelve days.

—Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL passed through Columbus, Ohio, *en route* for Cairo, on Wednesday last. While there he visited the State Legislature, and was honored with an invitation to take a seat upon the floor of the Senate.

—The members of the Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, Col. J. T. WILDER, have voted unanimously to arm themselves with heavy rifles at their own expense. The gun and equipments will cost each man $35. This comes out of $13 per month.

—Gen. WRIGHT positively denies the statement that he has received information of an intended rising among the Secessionists of Kentucky.

—Truman Henry Safford has been appointed Assistant Professor of Astronomy in Harvard University.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Deputation from Birmingham to the American Minister.

On the 26th a deputation waited upon Mr. Adams, the United States Minister, for the purpose of presenting him with an address signed by more than 13,500 of the inhabitants of Birmingham on the subject of the American crisis. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Bright, M. P., and consisted of Mr. Charles Sturge, (the ex-Mayor), Mr. Henry Marston, Mr. George Edmonds, (clerk of the peace), Mr. James Taylor, jun., Mr. William Morgan, and Mr. J. A. Partridge.

Mr. Bright said that the address might be considered to represent the opinion of by far the greater number of the inhabitants. The list of signatures comprised those of twenty-eight members of the town Council, of whom eleven were Aldermen, and seven had filled the office of Mayor of the borough. Many more persons would have willingly given their names if a little longer time had been allotted for that purpose.

Mr C. Sturge read the address, of which the following is a copy:

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF BIRMINGHAM TO HIS EXCELLENCY ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Sir: We, the undersigned inhabitants of the borough of Birmingham, desire to express our deep and heartfelt sympathy with you in your endeavor to preserve the Union of that great and free country over whose destinies you were elected to preside, and whose Constitution you have sworn to defend. The attempts of the Southern States to form—as their leaders unblushingly avow—for the first time in the history of the world, a Confederacy, with Slavery, and the extension of Slavery to yet unformed States, for its basis, we regard with horror and abhorrence. And we earnestly pray that the Great Ruler of events may strengthen you and your cause, in order that the present unholy contest may be speedily brought to a successful issue, and, as the crown of all, that liberation and freedom, with all their accompanying blessings, may be given to the millions of our colored brethren now in bondage: that you may be the chosen instrument in effecting this glorious emancipation is our earnest hope: and if in your aspirations for the freedom of the negro the sympathy and good wishes of all men who love liberty can cheer your heart in moments of doubt and perplexity, you may assuredly feel convinced that such sympathy and good wishes are not withheld. For ourselves, we beg to assure you of our strong belief in the justice of your cause of our warm sympathy with your noble efforts for emancipation, and of our certain faith in your ultimate triumph. We hold that your cause is the cause of humanity, of religion and freedom: and in this belief we again express our sympathy with you in your present onerous and trying position, and assure you that, whatever may be said to the contrary, the vast majority of the English people are anxious for your success in this great and terrible contest.

Mr. Adams, in reply to the deputation, said:

Gentlemen: I am exceedingly happy to receive this address, and it will give me great pleasure to transmit it at once to the President of the United States. It gives me the greater satisfaction from the fact which you have mentioned, that it is perfectly spontaneous. There have been some amusing intimations or insinuations in some of the newspapers in this country, to the effect that the Government of the United States had something or other—they do not say what—to do with getting up these demonstrations. A statement of that kind is on the face of it so ridiculous as hardly to need further notice, but at the same time it is a source of gratification to me personally as the representative of the United States, to be able to say that in no respect, directly or indirectly, in any agency whatever, has the Government of the United States been concerned in this movement from beginning to end. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that we regard this as the spontaneous outburst of the popular sentiment of Great Britain, not so much in sympathy with any political organization on the other side of the Atlantic, as in testimony to their devotion to one great principle, which ought to animate the people equally in both hemispheres. It is in that light more particularly that I am disposed to attach great importance to all these demonstrations. They represent a feeling which rises above all classes and distinctions of nation or of rank, and looks simply to the rights of the human race wherever they exist. That is an indication of progress all over the world. We in America at this moment are going through a critical state, just as the Emperor of Russia, in his country, brought about a social change of the most radical character in the endeavor to relieve what is called the lowest class of people from the burdens that had been entailed upon them from generations long ago. In America that struggle has a peculiar intensity and difficulty, because it is not simply interlaced with contemplated social changes, but because the principle has an affiliation with political power so intimate that it is hardly possible to separate them without a social convulsion. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that, in the different stages of this struggle, you see the whole social system rent and torn. But looking at it in a philosophical point of view, it seems to me nothing more nor less than we should expect under the circumstances, and it does not in any degree discourage me in my expectations that ultimately that great country will survive all these temporary difficulties, and will come out of this struggle renewed and improved for a career [illegible] more fortunate and more prosperous than before. There has not been a time since the foundation of the Government of the United States that this evil has not loomed before the eyes of all public men. They have always looked forward to this peculiar state of things as the one which would bring with it at some time or other the greatest danger to us. That time has now come. It was for the sake of postponing it that the well-meant efforts of our public men were directed for a long period, but I have had my doubts whether on the whole they really consulted the good of the country in effecting that postponement so long. At any rate, be that as it may, the time has now come, and we are passing through the stage of trial; but I have no doubt that the sympathies of all honest men in all parts of the world, will contribute a great deal to soften the severity of those trials to the persons who are necessarily engaged in them. I shall give directions, gentlemen, that your address shall be forwarded to the United States by the steamer which will depart to-morrow, (this day.)

The deputation then thanked His Excellency, and withdrew.

The Marriage of the Prince of Wales.

THE PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS.

From the European Times, Feb. 28.

The preparations for the royal wedding are going forward with all activity at Windsor, both within the precincts of the Castle and in the town. The arrangements in the interior of the chapel and choir itself, are now nearly all completed, as far as regards the accommodation for the visitors. These seats are arranged in blocks, spreading backward into the aisles, and tapering to a narrow frontage between the columns of the nave, so as to allow of yeomen of the guard being stationed in front of each column. The whole of the centre of the nave is to be covered with a carpet specially made for the occasion, with an embroidered border, having the Prince's coronet and the monograms of the Prince and Princess entwined. Very large galleries have been erected on the right and left of the organ loft—that on the right, over Sir Reginald Bray's chapel, being for the use of the musicians and choir; that on the left for a limited number of the Queen's household. Within the choir itself no galleries have been attempted. Only a raised wooden dais, immediately in front of the communion table, is placed here, and on this the ceremony will take place. With the side aisles of the choir, however, no reserve in the matter of seats is attempted, and every possible nook from which even a glimpse can be had into the interior, and very many from which none can be had at all, have been handed over to the carpenters to fit with materials, either for a sitting or a standing, according as the architecture permits. The carved oak paneling in front of the royal pew over the communion table has been removed down to within a few inches of the floor of the pew itself, so that her Majesty will not only see the ceremony from this spot, but be as plainly seen herself as if she sat on the raised dais. The memorial window dedicated to the memory of the late Prince Consort by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor is almost finished. The Wolsey Chapel, in which the Ambassadors are to assemble on the morning of the marriage, is also in course of completion. The temporary buildings, the procession-hall, and waiting and retiring rooms, which are being built outside the Chapel, are fast advancing, though by no means so forward but that one can see at a glance it will require hard and extra work to get them done before the appointed day. After the procession through London on the 7th inst., the Princess with the Prince of Wales will alight at the Slough Station of the Great Western Railway, and not at the Windsor terminus, as was at first intended. From Slough they will drive to the Castle, through Eton and through the town of Windsor, entering the Castle by the Henry VIII. gateway. Already the townspeople of Windsor are making great preparations to do honor to the arrival. One very fine arch is nearly completed at Windsor Bridge, and another still larger is being erected across the entrance to the Castle itself. Both of these are to be illuminated at night. Up to the end of last week the applications sent in from the commanding officers of volunteer corps to be present in Hyde Park on the 7th showed that the total force would be at least 16,000 men. The royal carriage containing the Prince and Princess will, it is said, diverge from the roadway through the Park, so as to pass close along the front of the massive line of volunteers.

THE PRINCESS.

A Copenhagen letter of Feb. 17 says: "The nearer the time fixed for the departure of the Princess Alexandra approaches, the more clearly is evinced the attachment to her Royal Highness which is felt by all classes of the community in this kingdom. A grand ball was given a few evenings ago by her father, Prince Christian of Denmark, at which all the distinguished personages in the Capital were present; and as it was meant that an opportunity should then be afforded to the amiable Princess to bid adieu to those to whom her Royal Highness has so greatly endeared herself, not only the Danish and foreign Ministers, but all who have acquired a name either in State affairs, in literature or in art, vied with each other in expressing their regrets at Denmark being thus deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, though they could not at the same time refrain from offering their congratulations to one in whom the whole nation is interested, on the brilliant career on which her Royal Highness is about to enter."

"We read in the Copenhagen *Dagbladet* of Feb. 24: "The departure of her Royal Highness, the Princess Alexandra, has been definitely fixed for Thursday, the 26th February. Preparations are now being made for offering to her Royal Highness, at the moment of her departure, various testimonies of the sympathy unanimously felt for her, and of the warm interest everybody here takes in her marriage, and in all that can insure her future happiness.

In various quarters it is intended to offer to the Princess such wedding presents as may recall recollections of the country and of its homes. The citizens and inhabitants of Copenhagen intend to present to her a marble statue, after the graceful Hebe of Thorwaldsen, by M. Bissen, a pupil of the illustrious sculptor, and in addition, two large pictures, by M. Heinrich Hansen and M. Kjærschon, one representing a view of Copenhagen, and the other Bernstorff Castle, the Summer residence of his Royal Highness Prince Christian. A number of country gentlemen will offer to her a fine group, in marble, by M. Jerichau, representing Adam and Eve in Paradise. A society of ladies and gentlemen will present to her a splendid service of porcelain in the antique style, adorned with views of castles and towns in Denmark, and with plants and flowers belonging to the Danish flora. Busts of her august parents will be presented to her by others. The inhabitants of the village of Gjentofte, in which Bernstorff Castle is situated, have just presented to the Princess a magnificent vase adorned with views of the lovely country surrounding the castle. Last Wednesday a large number of persons belonging to all classes of society assembled on the occasion at Bernstorff Castle, which was decorated with garlands and the English and Danish flags. The presentation of this testimony of devotion assumed all the character of the most delightful *fête*. The charming manner in which the Princess bade adieu to everybody, deeply moved as she was, could not fail to render this parting scene all the more touching."

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES—A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The days of crinoline are numbered. The London *Times* has opened its batteries upon the ladies, and the circumference of their skirts must be circumscribed. Thus, in an indignant article upon the rush and crush at one of the receptions given by the Prince of Wales, it says.

"When we remember that the presentations, after all, did not exceed 1,000, and that two or three thousand gentlemen could not approach the Prince without all this collision, we tremble to think what will probably happen to-day. It is said that at least two hundred young ladies are ambitious of being presented to the Princess Royal. This will involve a proportionate attendance of chaperones, and, besides, all the other ladies who will think themselves bound to be present, and all the gentlemen who will 'accompany' them. Now, the exigencies of female costume notoriously demand a much larger space than will suffice for an equal number of uniforms, and no one will deny that female pertinacity and impatience in a contest for priority are likely to exceed those of the other sex. In a crowd composed exclusively of ladies, no quarter is given or asked, and the empire of main force is supreme. Unless special precautions are taken, we shall not be surprised if we have a long list of casualties to record, to the great profit of milliners, but to the disgrace of those who have the management of drawing-rooms. Jewels lost, ornaments trampled under foot, crinolines splintered into a thousand pieces or crumpled into grotesque and monstrous forms, lace dresses of exquisite manufacture tattered and torn, beautiful features distorted, delicate complexions spoilt, by scuffling for hours in the vain attempt to get on—such will be the reminiscences carried away from the first drawing-room of 1863."

And Tom Taylor, the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writes:

"*Apropos* of crinoline, there is a report current, which has fluttered the Court milliners and fine ladies not a little, to the effect that the Princess Alexandra's arrival is to be the signal for a sweeping reduction of the ladies' skirts. It must not be imagined, because the vast dimensions to which these have swelled make them expensive, and cause no end of 'suttees,' that, therefore, the ladies of England are prepared to welcome their curtailment. On the contrary, I hear all around me strong assertions of the great comfort of crinoline, and something very like defiance of any attempt to put it down. The ladies, even those who profess not to take the fine lady-view of the matter, declare the steel-hooped frame which supports their skirts to be the greatest of all comforts."

THAT ROYAL KEEPSAKE.

We have already mentioned the present which the King of Denmark has presented, as a keepsake, to the Princess Alexandra. It is a *fac simile* of a curious antique cross, the history of which is as follows: "Dagmar, the 'Darling Queen' of Denmark, died in 1212, and was buried in Kingsted Church. She was carried to the grave adorned with a costly jewel, which lay on her breast. In the time of Christian V., when her tomb was opened, this cross was taken care of, and it is now one of the most precious objects preserved in the Museum of Northern Antiquities in this city. This golden cross, which is about an inch and a half long, and one inch broad, is covered with figures of enamel on both sides, and is supposed to be of Byzantine workmanship. On the front is Christ on the Cross, and on the back five half-length figures, Christ in the middle, St. Basilius above, St. Chrysostomus below, St. Mary on the left, and St. John the Evangelist on the right. Golden screws fasten the two sides together, and the space within probably contains a splinter of the Holy Cross, or some other relic. To lay hands on the original cross was, of course, not to be thought of. It is regarded by the people as a kind of palladium. But His Majesty has ordered an exact copy to be made by his Court jeweller, Mr. Didrichsen, who is also at work on the jewel which accompanies it."

Miscellaneous Items.

The *Nouvelliste*, of Rouen, says that the Emperor has been invited to the Prince of Wales' marriage, and that "perhaps" he will accept the invitation.

Mr. Leonard Wyon is engaged upon a medal to be struck in commemoration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess of Denmark. It will be in gold, silver and bronze.

One guinea each has already been paid for seats to view the royal procession in London on the 7th, and as much as 100 guineas for a large room in a favorable situation.

The Birmingham Town Council has decided, by a majority of 32 to 20, not to make any grant out of the public funds, for the celebration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

We learn from the *Scotsman* that, at Blairgowrie, the evening of the 10th of March—the wedding day of the Prince of Wales—is to be devoted to "a temperance *soirée*, a prayer meeting and a ball.

At a meeting held on the 23d, at which the Mayor of Manchester took a prominent part, the Sunday school teachers of Manchester and Salford agreed to present the Prince of Wales with a Bible and an address on vellum on the occasion of his marriage. The subscription of the scholars is limited to a penny each.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Birkenhead was held on the 23d; Mr. Hind (commissioner) in the chair. After a good deal of discussion it was decided that any money subscribed should be appropriated for fireworks and other public demonstrations. The subject of regaling the school children was under consideration, but this matter it was agreed to leave to the various congregations. Several subscriptions were announced, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the views of the meeting.

The French in Mexico.

IMPORTANT STATISTIC REGARDING THEIR NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

From the Boston Journal.

We take the following interesting extract, relating to the foreign invasion of Mexico, from a private letter recently received in this city from Vera Cruz:

"The Spanish landed Dec. 17, 1861, 8,000 strong; sent home 2,000 sick; buried 500, and left with the remainder February, 1862. The English arrived here January, 1862, with 800 all counted; sent home, sick, 300; buried 200, and *left, as well scared as men could be, with the remainder in March.* The French also arrived in January, 1862—30,000 strong. By the most accurate estimate that can now be made, they have not an available force of more than 23,000 men. Of the number missing from the 30,000—say 700, have been killed in the several skirmishes they have had—the balance are buried here. They have sent home but few sick. I am told by an eye-witness that it was frightful to behold the ravages the vomito made among them, last sickly season. It has again commenced, and I have not much doubt it will finish most of them here.

They have accomplished nothing, and I believe they are heartily disgusted with the whole affair, and wish themselves well out of the country. They have had a report every month of late that the first of next month they would attack Puebla; when the first of the month has arrived, the attack is postponed till the middle, and from the middle to the last, and so on, and no attack has been made yet. They are still twelve leagues from it, and *I do not believe they ever will attack it;* certainly not until they are largely reinforced from France. Puebla is said to be very strongly fortified, and to have within its walls 30,000 Mexicans well armed and equipped, and who have sworn to defend the place to the death."

The Wreck of the Golden Gate.

THE LOST TREASURE—CARING FOR THE DEAD.

From the Mazatlan Cosmopolitan, Jan. 1.

The pilot-boat *Potter*, of San Francisco, arrived here on Sunday, Dec. 28, from Manzanillo, having recently visited the wreck of the steamship *Golden Gate*. T. J. L. Smiley, of San Francisco, who was one of the party accompanying the pilot-boat on her expedition to the wrecked steamer, has given us some interesting particulars of the excursion. Mr. Smiley says portions of the wreck are still visible, but from observations made around and about it, he is of opinion that the sides of the vessel must have given way since the wreck, and that the treasure aboard the ill-fated steamer has drifted out and been buried in the sand. The New-York and foreign underwriters had been to the wreck, endeavoring to obtain the treasure, but had abandoned the enterprise before the *Potter* reached the ground.

Mr. Smiley also gave us an interesting account of a man named Yates, an old resident of Manzanillo, who has been near the wreck a greater part of the time since the steamer was burned. About ten days after the disaster, Yates, prompted by a desire to recover the steamer's treasure, went to the beach near where the wreck occurred and there erected a tenement, in which he now lives. His hopes of obtaining the treasure not having been realized, he has devoted himself to the humane operation of interring such of the lost by the sad accident as he might chance to fall in with. Yates keeps a careful record of each body interred by him, taking from each an article or other mark of identification, to which he gives a number corresponding to the number of the grave in which the body is buried, and thus is enabled to assist materially such parties as may be in search of remains of lost kindred or friends. One instance only of the efficacy of Yates' plan of procedure we will mention in detail:

Isaac Josephi, of San Francisco, had a brother who was among the lost by the *Golden Gate* disaster. Immediately after learning the sad intelligence of his brother's death, Mr. Josephi telegraphed to New-York to ascertain if there was any particular mark about the deceased which would aid in identifying the body. In reply he was told that his brother had had some teeth inserted by a dentist, who had placed a certain number upon the gold plate used by him. With this information Mr. Josephi started for the wrecked steamer, and on his arrival at the scene of the disaster he sought and obtained an interview with Mr. Yates, and ascertained that the latter had taken the gold plate from the mouth of the deceased, and had numbered it correspondingly with the number of the grave in which he had placed the remains. This enabled Mr. Joseph to recover his brother's body without further difficulty. Such humane conduct as Yates has displayed is certainly commendable in a high degree, and we trust that for the troubles and privations he has sustained in his no less singular than humane undertaking, he may meet with a commensurate reward.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Shooting of Greenleaf by Holladay, in Court—Holladay Committed for Trial—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863.

The shooting of Silas C. Greenleaf by Joseph Holladay has been the chief topic of interest in the city during the past week. Respecting the deed and the provocation, I gave the substantial particulars last week. But I will explain more fully.

Joseph Holladay was the agent of his brother Ben., owner of the mail-stage line. Greenleaf was an employe on the line. There was a disagreement between them respecting the length of time Greenleaf had been in the service. But the immediate cause of hostilities appears to have been the refusal of Holladay to permit Greenleaf to ride on the stage eastward to Weber, about forty miles, last Thursday morning. The two men boarded at the National Hotel, and immediately after breakfast Greenleaf followed Holladay into the street, and seizing him by the overcoat with one hand, with the other pounded him vigorously on the head, not with the naked fist, but with a pistol. Holladay was considerably hurt. He would have received more, but he broke away, leaving his coat behind. Greenleaf gave himself up to the police.

Greenleaf appeared before Alderman Clinton in the afternoon. Holladay, carrying a navy revolver, also went over to Clinton's office. Greenleaf took a seat. Holladay refused to be seated, though invited. In answer to a question from the Justice, Greenleaf turned partly around on his chair. For an instant the two antagonists met each others' glance, when Holladay immediately shot Greenleaf in the heart. The wounded man half uttered an exclamation, rose from his chair, staggered and fell, living but two or three minutes. Holladay broke through the doorway, but was caught within a few yards by the police.

Owing to the representations of Drs. Field and Anderson, the examination of Holladay was postponed till yesterday, and even then he was not present, the above-named medical men not considering him in a fit state for exposure. Judge Kinney, however, proceeded with the examination. James Ferguson appeared for the prosecution, and Aurelius Miner, Frank Fuller, and Wm. J. Appleby for the defence.

The examination lasted seven hours, the pleading of the counsel taking up considerable, the defence demanding an unconditional discharge, on the plea of "temporary insanity." The Court, however, considered that there was *prima facie* evidence that a crime had been committed, and therefore it was his duty to commit Mr. Holladay for trial on the 9th of March next. The witnesses for the prosecution were recognized in the sum of $500 each, to appear at that time.

When there is a dearth of news, a murder is a great event. The custom of the *Deseret News* is to say little about criminal affairs. Nearly two pages, however, are this week devoted to this preliminary examination of Mr. Holladay. The reason urged is that there has not been a murder in the city for eighteen months, and that previous to that time the slayer and the slain were vagabonds. In this case both are, or were, respectable. So much is made of it. When the trial comes off we may therefore expect the whole paper to be filled with the details. Just this once.

The Winter is persistent, now it has come. We have snow every day or two, but still the weather is not severe. The streams of the city run in their accustomed channels. The roads are bare, and muddy after mid-day. But somehow or other, on the prairie westward, the cattle are dying fast. The snow seems to be deeper there, and the grass short.

Maj. H. J. Adams, Paymaster, has arrived with the needful, and to-morrow purposes paying off Capt. R. T. Burton's company of volunteers, called out last Spring for service on the Eastern mail route.

Mr. N. V. Jones, a person of some note in the Mormon community, and a native of Brighton, Monroe County, N. Y., died on Sunday in this city, after a short illness, from an affection of the lungs. Two bands and forty carriages attended his remains to the grave. Deceased was a member of the "Mormon Battalion," of Mexican war times, since which he had performed a "mission" to British India and another to the British Isles. Latterly Mr. Jones had interested himself in the manufacture of iron from the ore, and, after many experiments, had succeeded in producing a few specimens of a good article of iron in Beaver County. Want of capital, however, and perhaps feebleness of health, had necessitated a suspension of operations.

The Mormons have been trying for a dozen years to manufacture iron, but have not well succeeded. Iron from the native ore and wagon timber are not easily producible in Utah.

Secretary Toucey's Treasonable Conduct at the Opening of the War.

From the New-Haven Journal.

Messrs. Editors: Having been charged with the construction and custody of Fort Taylor at Key West, during the period of danger when secession councils ruled our Government, I wish to say that your denunciation of the course of Ex-Secretary Toucey in regard to the *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*, is every whit deserved. I so well remember the bitter, burning indignation with which that dastardly order was received by those who were straining every nerve to maintain the supremacy of the Government, as to loathe the attempted emergence of its author into a position of a public counselor.

The Ex-Secretary has this alternative: either he understood the bearings of his own order, or he did not; if he did, he was a traitor; if he did not, he was a fool.

The practical effect of this order, if executed, would have been to give the Secessionists of Key West a chance to seize Fort Taylor, and to clear the field for filibustering movements from New-Orleans, North Florida and Savannah. Such movements from these places were actually contemplated and undertaken, but were checked, partly by inherent difficulties, but more by the knowledge that a fight must precede success. It is an interesting fact that Maffitt, now commanding the rebel cruiser *Florida*, was actually prepared (Jan. 22) to fire from the *Crusader* on the New-Orleans boat, had it, as was anticipated, been crowded with invaders. Even Maffitt, Southern as he was, despised the treachery or imbecility which found expression in the Navy Department letter of Nov. 24. Meigs, Brannan, Craven, Stanley and myself, were quite agreed in estimating that letter at its real value. In the first place, it was not true that the Navy Department lacked information to show the necessity of protecting Fort Taylor and Fort Jefferson from lawless seizure. This information had been officially furnished by the very officers concerned, and especially by Meigs, who, having just passed through Georgia, had perfectly appreciated the designs of the secession leaders.

Fortunately, the order of Nov. 24 was never obeyed as intended. The "cruising ground" for the capture of slavers was, after its receipt, habitually *very near* to Key West and Tortugas. I will not accuse the Ex-Secretary of knowing how fatal to the interest of the Government his action would have been, had it not been nullified by the sagacity or loyalty of the officers concerned, several of whom were of Southern birth. But when this man again proposes to come out as a counselor on national affairs, I think it due to the country and the honest men of Connecticut, to say that he, whether through treachery or imbecility, it is not for me to judge, did what was possible in his high station to provide the Secessionists with an easy chance to snatch the Keys of the Gulf. If they failed to do so, it was due in great part to the hard-headed and insubordinate obstinacy of the army and navy officers on the Reef Stations.

On Jan. 13, Fort Taylor was suddenly and effectively closed and put upon a war footing, on the sole responsibility of the local officers. After this time, Capt. Brannan's company of about forty men and the Engineer force of nearly 300 loyal men, held this work until April 4, when, by the arrival of reinforcements, the danger was essentially obviated. When it is known that the disloyal element at Key West was then large, (it has been estimated at 600 men, but I think this quite too high a figure,) it will be better understood what was the tendency of Toucey's order of Nov. 24. On the 16th of January, Maj. Arnold, with two companies, arrived at Fort Jefferson, and some heavy guns were forthwith transferred there from Fort Taylor, by Capt. Meigs, thus giving some security to the Tortugas. All our repeated calls for instructions ended in evoking only this shameful order from the Navy Department, which stood alone as the interpreter of the policy of our Government, until Floyd's thieving prematurely broke up the Cabinet.

When I recall the whole situation, as it then and there existed, and see how narrowly these Keys of the Gulf escaped the fate of the other Gulf works, it simply astonishes me that the Ex-Secretary should dare now to aim at anything more than the safe privacy for which he should be grateful. E. B. H.

The Proclamation to Deserters.

THE PLACES OF RENDEZVOUS DESIGNATED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

By order of the Secretary of War, the following places are designated as rendezvous to which soldiers absent without leave may report themselves to the officers named, on or before the 1st day of April next under the Proclamation of the President of this date:

At Augusta, Me., to Maj. F. N. Clarke, U. S. A.
At Concord, N. H., to Maj. J. H. Whittlesey, U. S. A.
At Burlington, Vt., to Maj. W. Austine, U. S. A.
At Boston, Mass., to Col. H. Day, U. S. A.
At Providence, R. I., to Capt. Wm. Silvey, U. S. A.
At Hartford, Conn., to Lieut. W. Webb, U. S. A.
At Elmira, N. Y., to Capt. L. L. Livingston, U.S.A.
At Buffalo, N. Y., to Lieut. S. Sturgeon, U. S. A.
At Governor's Island, to Col. G. Loomis, U. S. A.
At Trenton, N. J., to Major L. Jones, U. S. A.
At Philadelphia, Penn., to Lieut.-Col. Ruff, U. S. A.
At Harrisburgh, Penn., to Capt. R. J. Dodge, U.S.A.
At Pittsburgh, Penn., to Capt. Luddington, U. S. A.
At Wilmington, Del., to Major H. B. Judd, U. S. A.
At Baltimore, Md., to Major H. W. Warton, U.S.A.
At the City of Washington, D. C., to Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A.
At Wheeling, W. V., to Major B. H. Hill, U. S. A.
At Louisville, Ky., to Col. W. Seawell, U. S. A.
At Nashville, Tenn., to Major W. H. Slidell, U.S.A.
At St. Louis, Mo., (Benton Barracks,) to Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. A.
At Columbus, Ohio, (Camp Chase,) to Lieut.-Col. H. Brooks, U. S. A.
At Indianapolis, Ind., to Lieut.-Col. J. V. Bomford, U. S. A.
At Springfield, Ill., to Col. P. Morrison, U. S. A.
At Chicago, Ill., to Capt. C. C. Pomeroy, U. S. A.
At Detroit, Mich., to Lieut.-Col. J. R. Smith, U. S. A.
At Madison, Wis., to Major H. Stansbury, U. S. A.
At Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Capt. T. M. Saunders, U. S. A.
At Davenport, Iowa, to Capt. H. B. Hendershott, U. S. A.
At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the commanding officer.
At San Francisco, Cal., to Brig.-Gen. George Wright, U. S. V.
At Fort Randall, D. T., to the commanding officer.
At Omaha, N. T., to Lieut. J. A. Wilcox, U. S. A.
At Denver City, C. T., to Capt. J. W. Alley, U. S. A.
At Santa Fe, N. M. T., to the commanding officer.
At Fort Vancouver, W. T., to the commanding officer.
At Salt Lake City, U. T., to the commanding officer.

The concluding section of the order reads thus:

"Commanding officers at the above-named places of rendezvous, or in the absence of commanding officers, superintendents of recruiting service, recruiting officers, and mustering and disbursing officers, will take charge of all soldiers presenting themselves as above directed, and cause their names to be enrolled, and copy of said roll will, on or before the 10th day of April, be sent to the Adjutant-General of the army.

The soldiers so reporting themselves will be sent without delay to their several regiments, a list of those sent being furnished to the commanding officer of the regiment, and a duplicate to the Adjutant-General of the army. The commanding officer of the regiment will immediately report to the Adjutant-General of the army the receipt of any soldiers so sent to him."

An Indorsement not Worth Having.

From the "Own Correspondent" of the London Times.

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

Mr. Horace Greeley has taken a position on the war question which makes him for the time being the most prominent politician and statesman in America. Those who understand the temper of the people, and study the current of events, see at a glance that *his logic leads to peace*. Consequently, *all who are in favor of the war*,—whether because they are making money by it, whether they are theorists who love the idea of union because they think that the restoration of the Union, were it possible, would in 20 or 30 years make the United States the most powerful nation on the globe, or whether they are idealogues who would exterminate the Southern people in the name of the negro, and think they did God and humanity good service,—*unite in denouncing Mr. Greeley* as a traitor and a Secessionist. But Mr. Greeley's argument stands firm, and is not to be refuted. He expresses his opinion that if the North will unite heartily in the prosecution of the war; that if Republicans and Democrats will forget or sink all their differences to support the President; that if the Democrats, more especially, will cease to embarrass the Government by complaining of its every act—financial, social, or military; that if they will forbear complaining of emancipation and throwing obstructions in its way; that if they will abandon the question of State rights, and direct all their energies to the fighting out of the battle to the last extremity—*it is possible to subdue the South*. He for one is in favor of fighting *upon this basis*, and believes that victory would speedily crown the Northern arms if hostilities were so conducted. But he takes care to state at the same time that if no great and overwhelming defeat can be inflicted upon the South before the term of enlistment of the two years and the nine months' volunteers expires, that if the Democrats of the North and West will persist in thwarting the Government, that if they will continue to complain of arbitrary arrests, of breaches of the Constitution, of the premium on gold, of the alarming increase of the public debt, of the corruption of officials and contractors, of the emancipation of slaves, and of the employment of negroes as soldiers, and that if they will obstinately decline to place faith in the honesty and capacity of Mr. Lincoln and his Ministers, *the cause of the Union is lost; and that it is the duty of true patriotism to make the best terms it can with the enemy, in the interest of commerce, humanity and civilization.* "The nation," he states, in his unanswerable letter to Senator Doolittle, is dying not of his or Senator Doolittle's mistakes, "but of something vastly more formidable—of persistent and widespread defection from her service in this trying hour among those who profess to be loyal to the Government and the Union." It is because these words are true that they rankle so deeply in the minds of the war party, and that the fiery and fussy demagogues who are fattening upon the war-call for Mr. Greeley's arrest and incarceration in Fort Lafayette. But Mr. Greeley will not be touched. The Provost-Marshal will not lay a finger on him. He has no authority to speak for Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Seward, or Mr. Blair, or Gen. Halleck, or Mr. Chase, but he speaks their convictions. He feels as they feel; he knows what they know, and defines their position in a manner which their consciences must tell them is correct, but which their official position will not allow them to confess. Mr. Greeley, though he is the "*enfant terrible*" of political life, and has a child's ignorance of the mischief he may do to his friends and associates, is entitled to the praise of civic courage in a higher degree than any other man in the country. He speaks the whole truth, careless whom he may offend, what plans he may disarrange, what ambitions he may thwart, or what schemes he may impede. He compels people to think. It was he who more than anyone else forced the President to issue his proclamation of Emancipation, and *it will be he, more than any other writer or speaker in America, who will urge him—if he be in a position to be urged—to incline his mind to the acceptance of European mediation.* The Federal Government is in a dilemma. It has the courage to go on with the war without the ability to conduct it. It has the ability to propose terms of compromise without the courage to name them. It is afraid of a public opinion which it misunderstands; and would rejoice to accept any respectable proposal for peace, suggested by friendly Powers, that should spare its own self-love, and that of the American people.

The Lower Mississippi.

THE NATIONAL FLEET AND FORCE BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND PORT HUDSON.

From the Boston Traveller.

A letter written on board the U. S. gunboat *Kineo*, dated Mississippi River, Feb. 10, says:

"We are anchored off the town of Donaldsonville, seventy-five miles above New-Orleans. Returned from the latter city about one week ago. Laid there ten days coaling, and receiving stores and ammunition, and took aboard a new style of projectile—incendiary shells. We may try them at and near Port Hudson. In company with the *Essex* and other gunboats, steamed up to a point within three miles of the lower batteries of Port Hudson, and drove away the enemy's signal corps, and laid several houses flat with our shells.

Gen. Banks has —— picked troops at Baton Rouge. The Fifty-second and Forty-first Massachusetts are among them. The sloop-of-war *Richmond* and the iron gunboat *Essex* are anchored off Baton Rouge. The *Richmond* has her lower yards down. They are rigged fore and aft over her sides, that is, they project from her sides over the hammock nettings, and a line runs through the ends of the yards around the ship. This plan is to prevent boarding, for a steamer cannot get near enough to the *Richmond* to "land" any pirates. The *Richmond* has got logs triced up on her sides, just above the water-line, which will protect her timbers, more or less, if a rebel ram should try the butting business."

While the *Kineo* was at New-Orleans, the mail steamer *Roanoke* run into her, causing damages, which cost $300 in the way of repairs.

At this time, the steam sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, the gunboats *Winona* and *Clifton* are at New-Orleans. The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* is anchored at Carrollton, above the city. The *Albatross* is at Plaquemine. A large part of our squadron is off Mobile. Several mortar schooners have been towed up as far as Baton Rouge.

The First Louisiana Regiment, and the Second Vermont Battery, are encamped above Donaldsonville. A fort has been built of bricks and earth, which mounts eight guns which were captured from the rebels. The completion of the fort was celebrated on the 8th. The American flag was raised on a staff, which had been put up the day previously by our boatswain's mate and a detachment of sailors from the *Kineo*. The band played, and thirty-four guns were fired. Fort Butler is the name of the work. We are anchored directly opposite, and will coöperate with the guns of the fort, if the rebels attack the town.

There is plenty of sugar in the Bayou Lafourche, which is filled with water, as the river has risen fifteen feet in six weeks. A brig, loaded with sugar, has come down the bayou, (which runs through Donaldsonville.) Gen. Weitzel's brigade is near Thibodeaux, 30 miles up the bayou. They have cleared out the guerrillas. Trading is not permitted to any great extent with New-Orleans and the towns on the river. A few foreigners, storekeepers of Donaldsonville, have replenished their stocks, and are now doing a large business at prices like the following: Common pegged shoes, worth in Boston $1 25 per pair, are $4 per pair; tobacco $2 50 per pound.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens at Home.

THE MEASURES APPROVED BY CONGRESS—DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT BY ROWDIES.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, late Chairman of the Committee, in the House of Representatives, on Ways and Means, was serenaded at his home in Lancaster, Penn., on Wednesday evening last, and made a speech to his fellow-citizens. After acknowledging the welcome in appropriate terms and referring generally to the conduct of the war, he said, according to the report given by the Lancaster *Express*:

"When the extra session of Congress was called it was to devise means to put down this rebellion. But the Government was without means. Banks were under the panic then prevailing everywhere, and no loans could be made. Every source of income was destroyed or stopped up. It was then that the Committee with which I had the honor to act undertook to advise Congress to issue notes of the United States, and make them a legal tender. This was an experiment forced upon us by the necessities of the times. Something had to be done. I do not say that it was right or wrong, but that it was the best that could be done at that time. When the bill first came from my hand it contained no clause about specie. It provided that the notes should bear the broad name of the United States, and that these notes should be accepted for all things as payment. But when the bill went to the Senate it was so mangled and torn that its main features were altogether changed or modified. There the bill was so altered that the interest was to be made payable in gold, and the revenue paid the Government was also made payable in gold. The consequence was that gold immediately commenced to raise, as I told them at the time it would, until it at one time reached over 60 per cent. This bill, however, was the best we could get at the time. That Congress also passed a tariff that has saved this nation. Had we allowed the old tariff to stand in full force, the high prices that we are compelled to pay to-day would have to be paid to Europe. The result is that we now pay ourselves, and Europe has to stay at home with her labor and her products. Through the operations of this tariff this country is now in a most prosperous condition. Although in a terrible state of war, from every corner appears the evidence of industrious labor.

I am now come to one of the most important measures of legislation passed by Congress. Owing to the heavy burden imposed upon the country and the immense outlay to be made, we had to pass a tax law to create a revenue. It was a monstrous task, but one that the villainy of the South had forced upon us. The issue that had to be met was to admit the right of secession or sustain the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

At this stage of his remarks, the honorable speaker was interrupted by several scoundrels in the large audience throwing eggs at him. One entered the door in which Mr. Stevens was standing, and struck our reporter, glancing off, and striking another person. Several persons in the crowd, standing near the speaker, were also struck. This rascally act excited deep indignation among the persons present, and, if the miscreant or miscreants had been discovered, they would have been severely handled by the incensed audience. A slight disturbance arose which threatened at one time to become general.

Mr. Stevens resumed: He explained several of the alterations, amendments and modifications that have been made in the tax law as they were discovered by the operation of the law, after it had been in practical operation and its defects discovered.

At the last session of Congress, every bill of a public nature that was demanded by the exigencies and necessities of the country was reported and passed before the day of adjournment! A thing never known before. True, the labor was severe and especially on those leading committees to which all bills are referred. I am thankful that my health permitted me to be in attendance every hour both day and night that Congress was in session.

Congress also passed a Banking Law to have a uniform circulation all over the nation, not like the banks have in this city. No one questions the wisdom and necessity of this measure. He then explained the provisions of the bill and advantages mutually to be derived by the Government and the people.

The Conscription law was then referred to. He asserted that this bill was rendered necessary solely and entirely by the factious course of the Democracy, who had discouraged enlistments and retarded the progress of the national cause. He exonerated such Democrats as Dr. Cassidy and the other noble loyalists and patriots that acted with him, from any connection with the treasonable course of the sham Democracy. He had presented a measure in Congress, and had it passed by the handsome majority of thirty, that might have prevented the adoption of such a law like the Conscription bill. His bill for the organization and arming of persons of color would have given the Union new strength and the Union armies able hands to assist them in their work, but when it got to the Senate, the clamor and opposition of the Democracy frightened the Senators from their duty, and it was killed by amendments. The speaker then explained the provisions of the Conscription bill as now enacted into a law. He pointed out the eminent justice that characterized its prominent features, and the care taken that it should not be too oppressive upon certain parties.

He had been asked since his return home about the continuance of this war against the rebellion. If we were a united people; if the democracy would cease their machinations, and unite with the loyal men to suppress this accursed rebellion; if they would disband their secret and treasonable organizations, the rebellion would be put down in less than six months. But so long as the Democracy continue their present treasonable practices; so long as they maintain their secret societies to distract the people, it will take a much longer time. In conclusion he thanked his fellow-citizens present for the compliment they had tendered him, and wished them all long life and happiness. [Cheers.]

The Colored Men and the War.

AN ADDRESS FROM FRED. DOUGLASS.

Fred. Douglass has issued another address to the colored men, urging them to come forward and enlist. He says:

The case stands thus: We have asked the nation for a chance to fight the rebels—to fight against Slavery, and to fight for freedom. Well, the chance is now given us. We must improve it, or sink deeper than ever in the pit of social and political degradation, from which we have been struggling for years to extricate ourselves. When the nationality of the United States is set in safety, in part by your hands, the whole world would cry shame upon any attempt to denationalize you.

To fight for the Government in this tremendous war is, then, to fight for nationality, and for a place with all other classes of our fellow-citizens. I know that Congress has been pleased to say, in deference to prevailing prejudice, that colored men shall not rise higher than company officers. They might as well have passed a law that black men shall not be brave; that they shall not learn to read; that they shall not shoot straight, and that they shall not grow taller than five feet nine inches and a half. The law is even more absurd than mean. Enter the army and deserve promotion, and you will be sure to get it in the end. To say you will not go into the army until you can be a Colonel or a General, is about as wise as to say you won't go into the water until you shall learn how to swim. When the priest told Patrick that he had prayed his father's head and shoulders out of purgatory, and a little more money was wanted to complete the work, Paddy declined to give it, on the ground that, if his father had been so fortunate as to get his head out, he would risk his getting his whole body out. Pat's wisdom will be good in our case. Once let colored men be made captains of companies, and demonstrate their capacity for such captaincy, and I will risk their upward progress. The great thing to be done first of all is, to get an eagle on your button and a musket on your shoulder. "It is the first step that costs." Take it, and all will come right after that first step is well and firmly taken.

Some say, wait till New-York shall call us as a part of her quota. My answer to this objection is, that New-York will be far more likely to call us if she finds us responding to the call of Massachusetts. If the call of Massachusetts shall prove a success, other States will follow her example. If she fails, visibly fails, no State will be foolish enough to follow in her footsteps. If you are in earnest, and really wish to get at the foe, you will go by way of Massachusetts, since that is the only way now open. Our first business is to make the Bay State Regiment a success.

To fail there is to fail everywhere, and to succeed there is to succeed everywhere.

Do not flatter yourselves that the colored troops of the South can do our work. They cannot do it, no matter how brave and enduring they may prove themselves to be. The fact that they make better soldiers than we will be quoted against us. Their good behavior will be set to the credit of Slavery, and we shall be told that while Slavery elevates the character of the colored man to the level of the soldier, freedom debases him to the level of a spiritless coward. There is no mistake about it, colored men of the North; we shall go up, or we shall go down, precisely as we ourselves shall determine in view of the demands of this hour. The day that sees the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts march down Broadway, composed of well-drilled, well-uniformed, well-appointed colored soldiers, under the ample folds of the Star-spangled Banner, lifting their high and orderly footsteps to the inspiring notes of "Old John Brown," singing those words with a spirit and meaning with which they were never sung before, will be the proudest and happiest day for the colored race ever witnessed in the United States. After that spectacle, colored men and women in New-York will walk among their countrymen and women, without asking pardon for having been born—and with a higher consciousness of the dignity of human nature.

But enough of this. I have undertaken to raise at least one company for the fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment. I am anxious to have the work done speedily. This may be hastened by the coöperation of friends in different parts of the State. Let them get together and talk the matter over and send me the names of such of their number as are willing to go when called upon. During the past week I have twice visited Buffalo, and at one meeting obtained the names of seven good-looking young men—every one of whom can read and write. In Rochester I have thirteen names, my own son heading the list. A letter from Oswego assures me that eight or nine are ready to go from there. This week I shall visit Auburn, Syracuse, Troy and Albany. If I were recruiting with advantages held out to white soldiers for this State, I could raise a regiment more easily than I can raise a company under present circumstances.

FRED'K DOUGLASS.

Exemption from Military Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several articles have appeared in your paper in reference to the application of the Conscription law to the religious society commonly called Quakers. In to-day's issue, I find one which claims, that it would in effect cause persecution, or, at least, what would be called persecution, by the enemies of the Government. It seems to me that there is another phase of the question that has not as yet been placed in a clear light. The performance of military duty is one of the burdens necessarily placed upon the citizens of a country, in order that all may live in peace, and in the enjoyment of property and liberty. Now, abstractly, none ought to be exempt from such a burden. But, where truly conscientious scruples exist, it is impossible to enforce it. In such a case as this, where any citizen cannot conscientiously perform a duty—which must necessarily be undertaken by some—is it not plainly just that a larger share of the other burdens of Government should be laid upon him, as a compensation for such exemption from military duty?

I would offer, as an illustration of my meaning, that, in times of peace, a slightly greater ratio of taxation might be imposed upon those who registered their conscientious scruples against military service, as a compensation for exemption from that service in times of war. To enforce the Conscription law might be persecution; to remove all liability, without some corresponding disadvantage, would be, not to place Quakers on an equality with other religious sects, but rather above them, and be offering a premium for the profession of their tenets.

The compensating disadvantage, mentioned above, might not be acceptable to the Quakers; but, at any rate, it seems to me that their petitions to be exempt from military duty would be deserving of far more consideration if they would first, in some authoritative way, take upon themselves, for the support of the Government, some additional burden that would not contravene their religious principles. Such a course would make it manifest that they were not seeking to evade any responsibility, (of which, indeed, there is no reason to suspect the great body of that religious community,) and would command the respect and attention of all loyal men.

March 11. W. W

"The Bench on Legal Tender."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not surprising you should have discountenanced the supposition intimated in the *Tribune* Tuesday, that "one of our Judges" has announced "beforehand," that he is "about to decide against the constitutionality of the law of Congress making 'greenbacks' a legal tender in the payment of debts contracted before the law took effect;" and you are quite right in saying that, "our Judges are not in the habit of making such announcements. It is, nevertheless, certainly true, not only that a decision adverse to the constitutionality of this law is *expected* by certain gentlemen in our City, but so sure are they that it is to be made, they are adjusting their financial affairs with reference to it. How has this very confident impression been made? Are these gentlemen merely *peeping*, or have they received from "influential sources" either positive information or significant hints, warning them to "close reef" in anticipation of the coming storm?

If the decision, when promulgated, shall be found to coincide with the anticipations of these gentlemen, the fact that they have been "advised" "beforehand" with a knowledge of it, cannot but qualify not a little the respect to be entertained for the judicial determination of a Judge who is capable of so gross a violation of official confidence. LEX.

Notaries Appointed by the Governor.

New-York—Daniel W. Clarke, William F. T. Chapman, Israel L. Gosling, Lawrence J. Goodall, Jacob Hof, Abraham W. Kennedy, Philip Milspaugh, Alexander Ostrander, Horatio N. Parker, Samuel A. Phillips, Adolphus C. Ran, Geo. F. Steinbrenner, Jas. L. Stearns, Martin L. Townsend, William M. Martine, William G. Annan, Samuel M. Clarke, J. Augustus Page, Harris Lowenberg, Jerome Buck, William J. Kane, James Watson, Robert H. Corbett, Alfred W. Lowerie, Thomas Stewart, of New-York City.

Kings—James Buckley, Francis A. Gallagher, Richard J. Godwin, Michael [illegible], D. Ogden Bradley, Andrew R. Culver, Simeon F. [illegible], Caleb B. Le Baron, of Brooklyn.

Obituary.

Hon. H. B. Prendergast died at his residence in Ripley, Chautauqua County, on the 9th inst., aged 41. He was a member of the Legislature in 1855, '56 and '60. He was a graduate of Union College, and a genial, warm-hearted and generous man. He was appointed Paymaster in the army last Fall, and had been on duty at Fort Donelson and Murfreesboro, where he contracted the sickness which took him to his grave.

Important Seizure of Contraband Goods in Philadelphia.—On Saturday Mr. Franklin, Chief of the Detectives of the city, received information that parties were engaged in supplying goods for the South by means of the Delaware Railroad, running to Seaford, at the head of the Nanticoke River, Delaware. He was also informed that there was then a lot of goods at Adams' Express office ready to be forwarded. A visit was paid to the express office, and there he discovered several boxes, which, on examination, proved to contain about $5,000 worth of contraband goods directed to parties at Seaford and Bridgeville, on the Nanticoke River, which empties into the Chesapeake River, near its junction with the Potomac River, opposite Richmond County, Va.

Although the places above named are small villages, the boxes contained among other articles, 150 pounds of needles, 265 pounds of quinine and morphine, 150 pounds of chloroform, and a large number of surgical instruments. The officers at Adams' Express office at once gave Mr. Franklin every facility for ascertaining the character of the goods, and also gave him the name of the party who had left the boxes at the offices to be forwarded. Mr. Franklin at once telegraphed to the War Department for instructions, and he received word on Saturday evening to seize the goods, and, if possible, arrest the party or parties concerned in the illegal traffic.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Franklin, in company with Officers Bartholomew and Lamon, of the Detective force, visited a house in Third-street, above Willow, where they arrested the man who was charged with leaving the boxes at Adams' Express Office. He awaits the orders of the War Department. The Police expect to secure all the parties engaged in this business. It is believed to have been carried on quite extensively for months.—*Philadelphia Ledger, March 9.*

Condition of the New Iron-Clad Steamer at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.—The frame-work of the iron-clad steamer *Tonawanda*, in process of construction at our Navy Yard, presents a compact, solid appearance, the spaces between the ribs having been filled in with heavy timber. The outside of the frame is to be planked in the usual manner, but the coat of mail is not to be fastened on the planking. Large timbers are to be placed on the outside of the planking to receive the iron, and timbers of similar size will be placed on the inside of the frame. Altogether there will be nearly five feet of timber and five inches of iron. In consequence of the unfavorable weather of the past few weeks, the work has made but little progress. Some of the plates have been received at the yard, but several weeks must elapse before the steamer will be ready to receive them.—*Philadelphia Ledger, March 7.*

The Contraband's Rebuke of the Copperhead.—A prominent and leading Democrat of this city was discussing public affairs recently, denouncing the Government and advocating peace most vehemently. Among his auditors was a colored man, a contraband, who knew the inside of the rebellion, and could see the bearing of the gentleman's argument. After listening patiently awhile he remarked, addressing the speaker, "I don't know who you is, but you talk just as they do down in Richmond."—*Providence Journal.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have this morning a partial confirmation of the report of a decided success in the Yazoo River, as published yesterday—that is, we have another report, a little more definite. A dispatch from Memphis states that Admiral Porter has received information that the Yazoo Pass Expedition had captured Yazoo City, and destroyed the rebel fleet known to be there. Another dispatch from Memphis states that the Admiral was momentarily expecting intelligence from Haines' Bluff that our forces had arrived there from above—which would be the signal for a combined attack upon the rebel fortifications there. Meantime an official dispatch from another source lends a new aspect to affairs on the Mississippi. Gen. Rosecrans has telegraphed to the War Department a report which has reached him, to the effect that the rebels have evacuated Vicksburgh. Information had previously reached Washington that they were removing their stores and war material into the interior, and the report of the evacuation is not at all unlikely.

Just before going to press we received a dispatch from Cairo giving advices from Memphis to Thursday evening. An important movement of troops was taking place below, from which results were expected immediately. It was believed that Vicksburgh must soon capitulate or suffer a worse fate. The Yazoo Pass movement appears to have given us some great advantage, which was to be seized at once.

Our advices from the army under Gen. Rosecrans are of the most gratifying character. The men and officers are in high spirits, confident and cheerful—well-clothed, well-fed and well-armed.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 10th inst., by an arrival at this port. Gen. Hunter's great movements had not yet commenced, but an indication of its imminence will be found in the General Order issued by him on the 5th, published in the Times this morning. He says that after long and wearying delays, due to causes over which no one in the Department had control, his command has at length the cheering prospect of active and very important service. On the same day Gen. Hunter issued an order relieving Brig.-Gen. Naglee from duty, and ordering him to New-York, to report to the Adjutant-General. Another order, issued on the 6th, directs the drafting of all the able-bodied negroes in the Department, between the ages of 18 and 50, not otherwise employed by the Government, to garrison the various forts and posts, and thus relieve the white soldiers for more active duty.

Accounts from South Carolina state that the magnificent English steamer *Queen of the Wave* was on Sunday, the 1st instant, stranded near the mouth of the North Santee, whilst endeavoring to run into Georgetown, S. C. The gunboat *Conemaugh* got sight of her, but was unable to follow her until the tide rose, and then found her aground and abandoned by her crew, who had first attempted to blow her up, but the explosion only slightly lifted her upper deck. The *Conemaugh* sent a boat, armed with a howitzer, to board her, and met a rebel boat coming from her with a Lieutenant and six soldiers on board. They surrendered, and were sent prisoners to Port Royal. The cargo of the *Queen of the Wave* consists of clothing and ammunition, and is said to be very valuable. Several vessels had been sent from Port Royal to try and get her off, and, if not, to save as much as possible of her cargo.

The United States Senate adjourned *sine die* yesterday, after a brief Executive session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, very little business of interest was done.

In the Assembly, among the bills favorably reported were the Broadway Railroad bill, the bill to construct a railroad between Morrisania and West Farms, the bill extending aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad, and the bill for the regulation of the rate of interest. The bill authorizing the Intersectional Ferry Railroad in New-York was introduced; also, the bill relative to the payment of arrears of taxes and assessments in New-York. A bill providing for the election of Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Board was passed. The bill to incorporate the New-York Woman's Medical College was referred, with power to report complete.

GENERAL NEWS.

The "Union League of New-York City" was inaugurated at the Academy of Music last evening by an audience of ladies and gentlemen, larger in numbers, and more enthusiastic in spirit than was probably ever before gathered within the walls of the Academy. The theatre was literally crammed from pit to dome long before the proceedings were opened, and in the course of the evening thousands were compelled to go away unable to gain admission. Jas. T. Brady, Esq., was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and made the opening speech of the evening, which was even more emphatic, and anti-copperheaded than the one delivered by him at the Cooper Institute a week before. Mr. Brady was followed by Gov. Wright, of Indiana, and Gov. Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, who were received with unbounded applause, and made out-and-out thorough-going war speeches. The meeting closed at 11½ o'clock with a patriotic song by the Union Glee Club, followed by nine cheers for Govs. Wright and Johnson, and the sentiments they had uttered.

An enthusiastic meeting of Polanders resident here was held in Steuben Hall, last evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with their countrymen in their present struggle. Dr. Machawicz presided, and remarks were made by R. J. Jaworowski, Maj. Raszowski, and others. A response to an appeal from the National Polish Committee was adopted, and a committee chosen to arrange for a grand demonstration at Cooper Institute.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 19th of February state that no immediate attack on Puebla was then anticipated. Thirty-four thousand Mexican soldiers were there, while fifty thousand were in the neighborhood of the City of Mexico, and the fortifications of the latter city are being greatly strengthened. The Arsenal was engaged night and day manufacturing the best rifled cannon and other improved implements of war. The troops are generally well armed and equipped, and apparently capable of making a formidable resistance to the French.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* learns that the insurance offices of that city have decided to take no new risks on Atlantic whalers, nor on whaleships bound to the Pacific, which intend to cruise in the Atlantic.

The opinion of the Supreme Court at General Term, in the case of The People *vs.* John Osmer, indicted for selling liquor on the Sabbath, affirming the decision of the Recorder that the offence is not indictable under the act of 1860, will be found in the law column.

Breadstuffs were quiet on Saturday; prices were generally lower. Pork was dull and cheaper. Cut Meats and Bacon sold freely at full prices. Lard was depressed and declining. Beef, Butter and Cheese were inactive. Cotton was also inactive, and Middlings closed heavily at 85c. ℔ lb. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as likewise were Hides, Hops, Leather, Oils, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Salt, Spices, Tobacco and Whisky—the latter article having fallen slightly. Clover Seed was in less request and was lower. Wool was active and buoyant. The freight market was very quiet, with 453 vessels of all classes in port.

Union Sure, but Despotism Possible.

The Postmaster-General made a valuable addition to the polemics of the rebellion, in the brief letter he addressed to Mayor Opdyke and others, in answer to their invitation to attend the late Union meeting in this City. We published the letter in Tuesday's Times, and bespeak for it the consideration it deserves. The point made by Mr. Blair is this: That it is not really a dismemberment of the Union that we have to fear as the permanent result of the pending war, but the overthrow of its vital principle—the sovereignty of the people. The Union, in his opinion, is safe enough. The physical conformation of the country will defy all attempts to permanently dissever it. Its lakes and gulfs, its rivers and bays, its canals and other highways, "bringing the seas to the homes of all the cultivators of the continent," renders the dissolution of the Union which grows out of the necessities of commerce "as impossible as the destruction of the system provided by nature for that intercourse." We may fight with ever so much discontent and determination to be out of the Union; but once out, we may be sure there is not an original party to it that will not ere long fight with equal determination to be in again.

To begin a war, therefore, to dismember the Union permanently—to establish separate, adverse and conflicting Governments in place of the one that has hitherto prevailed—is madness, because it attempts the impossible. It attempts to reverse nature's laws, and make men seek, as most pleasing and profitable to themselves, that course of life which is most inconvenient, harassing and oppressive. The material interests of a free people mold its Government and frame its laws. The material interests of this continent are in harmony, and its Government and laws must be harmonious. States may fight to dissolve the Union, but they will violate the natural law of the country, they will attack its material interests, and the people, betrayed to their injury, will restore it again.

But under what form will it be restored? It does not follow that because permanent disseverance of the Union is impossible, it is not worth while to watch the principles upon which the rebellion is moving. That is the vital duty of us all, and the value of Postmaster-General Blair's letter consists in calling attention sharply to this duty. He says:

> "While the conspiracy against the Government cannot permanently dismember a Union born of natural causes and bounded by natural limits, it may and will, if successful, change the character of that Government by blotting out the free principles inscribed in our *Magna Charta* at its birth, and adopting the counter declaration of the rebellion, which makes *Slavery* the foundation of the new institution, to give law to the Continent."

That is exactly what we have to fight against—the proposed destruction of the Republican principle, and the establishment in its place of the idea of oligarchy and Slavery, to give law in future to the Continent. There may be members of the Republican party in favor of "letting the South go," because they fear the influence of the Southern States, acting in concert with the Northern Democracy, if the Union be reëstablished. There may be Northern Democrats in favor of "letting the South go," because they think such dismemberment of the Union, while in Republican hands, would crush the Republican party out of existence, and enable themselves to reconstruct the "Union as it was" in entire harmony with Mr. Davis and his allies, giving the old dynasty a new lease of the power and patronage of the restored republic for another fifty years to come. Under this dispensation, we should have Jeff. Davis for President, the Dred Scott decision for political gospel, and the right of slaveholders to transit through and sojourn in every Free State, with their slaves. In other words, the temporary dismemberment of the Union, whether connived at by Republicans or Democrats, could not permanently dissolve what God and nature has joined together—the interests of the great people inhabiting this Continent—but would inevitably lead to the subjugation of the whole to the one peculiar Institution of the South—Negro Slavery! We should have Union again—but the unity of simple despotism, built upon caste, cotton and Slavery. Union is possible, without Republican right for its basis. Jeff. Davis is a Union man, doubtless, if he could have it on his own terms—the South to dictate its Presidents, make its laws, and use all its power and patronage to promote the rank and renown of the slaveholding class of the South, of whom he is the leader and representative man. If we yield to the principle of the rebellion, by acceding even to temporary dismemberment of the Union, we shall infallibly lay the foundation for this inglorious subjection of the Republic to a slaveholding and despotic unity in the future.

The Rebel Game of Brag.

The storm of war which gathers along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, is manifestly not unnoticed by the rebels. Every account which comes from there speaks of immense preparations on their part to meet the imminent attack; and that these will be found to be skillful and extensive, we have no doubt. Nor do they confine themselves to mere material preparation—to building fortifications and mounting guns. They join with these, as we notice, something of the Chinese mode of warfare, to which they have shown themselves addicted heretofore. They do not, indeed, beat Chinese gongs, or put on hideous masks, or perform horrible contortions in front of our lines of battle; but the American gong, the newspaper, they bring into most vigorous use. The columns of the Charleston papers are filled with the most terrible threats of the fate which awaits our troops whenever the attack is made, and with loud-sounding glorification of the prowess of the rebels and the invulnerability of their fortifications.

The Charleston *Mercury* flourishes Jeff. Davis' Proclamation in the faces of our officers. It informs them that they "fight with halters around their necks;" that all who may be captured will "be turned over to the State tribunals as instigators of insurrection in the State, to be tried for their lives. The Governor of the State will demand their delivery for the enforcement of the laws of the State." Nor does it leave them in doubt as to the ultimate result which it purposes. It declares that "they will be hung in broad day, as sure as the day of their sentence arrives." And from this atrocity, which it so coolly proposes, it proceeds to argue that our officers will not do their duty. "No man," it says "will willingly go into an enterprise involving such consequences but from the sternest motives of self-interest and patriotism." And because, as it avers, our troops "fight only for a fanaticism which they despise, or for money or ambition—the lust of lucre or the lust of power"—it arrives at a doubt whether "any serious attempt will be made to take Charleston, if not attacked within ten days."

The ten days are passed, and Charleston has not been attacked, but we are tolerably confident that the hopes of the *Mercury* will never be fulfilled. No doubt it requires patriotism to induce men to enter upon such a contest with so barbarous a foe, but the rebels will find that the love of country burns in the hearts of our soldiers and officers too high to be put out by any such atrocious threats. If it were true that our soldiers had nothing in their hearts but "the lust of lucre or the lust of power," the rebels might hope to keep them back by threatening to hang them. But as it is, so far from checking the course of any one who is not a coward already, this threat of a halter will only nerve every arm, and fire every heart with a sterner determination that the men who have attempted to overthrow the fair building of American liberty, and have sunk to such depths of savagery in the desperation of their attempt, shall be taught that they have misjudged not only the power of the nation, but the firmness and fidelity of its soldiers. We should like nothing better, as an incentive to our troops, when the eventful hour draws near, than to have these threats proclaimed to them.

We have little fear that they would be ever carried out; but it may be that that one thing is needed to bring this nation to the necessary unity and persistence of purpose. Even the boldest Copperhead would hardly dare to urge the people to a peace with men who had hung our brothers, taken in open, honorable, patriotic war. And whatever the ferocity of South Carolina alone might do, we fancy that the Confederate authorities will see too clearly the terrible effects of such a course upon their cause, to allow them to carry into execution these bloody purposes.

"The Frenzy of the Hour."

The loyalists of Missouri have just experienced a sensation, in the publication of a letter, addressed by one Col. Alexander M. Woolfolk, of the Missouri State Militia, to Maj. A. W. Mullins, a member of the present General Assembly of Missouri. The letter takes a very wide range. It treats at large on the revolutionary spirit abroad. It says "the times are fraught with events of startling magnitude." It declares that, "in the frenzy of the hour, new and startling dogmas are daily broached, and seem to enlist the support of a party in the country, just in proportion to their strangeness and novelty." Having prepared the recipient of his epistolary favor for any absurdity, by these quite truthful preliminary statements, Col. Woolfolk proceeds to make his contribution to the "startling dogmas" of the frenzied hour. His proposition is that the Western States, disgusted with President Lincoln and the war, and giving up the Union as hopeless, shall set up a new Republic for themselves, of which Missouri shall be "one of the brightest stars in the galaxy."

Col. Woolfolk does not fail to present in glowing colors the advantages to be gained by this counter revolution in the West. It is to involve all of the Northwestern States and Territories, and to include Michigan and Ohio. These, with the Slave States of Missouri and Kentucky, are to form the new Western Republic, which will cover an area of 1,015,450 square miles, and contain at the start 10,250,157 inhabitants. There is to be no tariff in the Western Republic—Chicago and New-Orleans are to become the great maritime cities of the Mississippi Valley; and "all the nations of the earth will pour in their supplies for the Western and Southern consumers at these ports of entry."

The public debts of the old Union and of the Southern Confederacy are to be deftly shoved from Western shoulders by this creation of a new Republic; and being thus free from oppressive taxation, the Western Utopia will inevitably depopulate the forlorn East, and absorb the discontented South, until it (Utopia) shall form the biggest empire of the world:

> "In less than forty years it will have a population of sixty millions of inhabitants, and will rank as the wealthiest and most powerful nation on the globe. The bosom of the great deep will be covered with its commerce, and its banner float in the harbors of every civilized nation. * * * No more will the dark clouds of civil war envelop its fields in gloom, or the blood-red banner of revolution be unfurled from its hills. The flowers of peace will bloom upon the battle-fields of the past, and the Mississippi Valley, proud of its noble river"——

But we forbear. The expense of publishing this fustian from the original manuscript was met, it is alleged, by subscriptions of members of the Missouri Legislature, of the Western-Republic persuasion. We have no hope of compensation for immortalising the "startling dogma" in the columns of the Times, and therefore we commit the rest of the raving to that perdition of silence that engulfs every other "frenzy of the hour."

Gen. Sumner has just been assigned to command in Missouri, and his attention will doubtless be called to Col. Woolfolk's case, as well as that of all other ambitious architects of Western empires. If Mullins has any Presidential aspirations in connection with the New Republic, he would do well to retire them speedily from public gaze. There is danger that a candidate for high honor may be brought too prominently before the people.

Europe and America—The Value of Union.

Americans are indignant because the Press and the publicists of Europe cannot be made to comprehend the nature of the cause which the North is battling to uphold. Why wonder at this perversity in foreigners, when we see a party growing up in our midst who pronounce that cause unjust and detestable, and who are laboring to destroy that unanimity in the Free States, which is indispensable to the triumph of the National Government?

The patriotic Fletcher, of Saltoun, said "that the first duty of man was to die for his country; the second duty of man was to die for his country; the third duty of man was to die for his country." His country was bleak, rocky, mountainous Scotland—one of the smallest and poorest of kingdoms. But for the glory of our magnificent heritage, the men we speak of would not sacrifice a cent from their coffers, nor risk a scratch on their sacred persons. They have no love for the Union under whose flag they were born—no pride in that mighty Republic in whose greatness the humblest of its citizens share—no gratitude for the numberless blessings which its benign institutions have secured to them. They would apparently witness its dissolution, not only without regret, but with exultation.

There can be no more effective method of demonstrating the advantages of our national unity than by contrasting the condition of this country, before the outbreak of the rebellion, with that of Western Europe at the same time. The area of that portion of the territory of our Republic comprised within the thirty-four States, and the area of Western Europe—that is, of Europe *minus* Russia and the Ottoman Empire—are of nearly equal extent. In 1858, *one* Government swayed the destinies of the former; in the same year, *fifty* independent sovereignties held rule over the latter. The very different effects of these very different political systems on the interests of the people subject to their dominion are singularly striking. Americans grumble because they have now to maintain an immense military force—because taxes have become onerous, and trade has been interrupted. But what are temporary and passing grievances here are chronic and lasting grievances in Europe. There the mutual jealousy and animosity of so many autonomous Powers have for centuries rendered huge armies, heavy taxes and hostile tariffs essential to national existence, so that the burdens of the people are hardly less oppressive in peace than in war. Europe enjoyed a state of tranquillity in 1858, yet behold what, in that period of repose, were the number of her soldiers and the amount of her revenues. The strength of the armies of her various nations was, in that year, according to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," over 2,000,000 men, and their collective revenues from taxation $1,068,487,250, all drawn from the labor of the working classes. Such is the effect on the popular interests of the political system of Europe.

What a contrast to this did the condition of the Great Western Republic present, ere Southern incendiaries kindled the lurid flames of intestine war! Then the authority of the Federal Government was supreme from the Northern Lakes to the Mexican Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. One law, one Constitution, one light measure of taxation, prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the land. No hostile tariffs interfered with the trade of its various sections, or limited that free interchange of commodities whence so much of our material prosperity has arisen. Then no enormous debt, no onerous revenue, no Xerxian hosts were necessary to the nation's existence; but a few thousand troops sufficed to garrison its fortresses and keep in check the aboriginal savages, and less than $90,000,000 were needed to meet the annual expenditure of its administration. In short, a territory larger than all Western Europe had then a smaller standing army than the Pope, and was governed almost as cheaply as Prussia alone. While under the political system of Europe, which arrays race against race, and State against State, the people were groaning under oppressive burdens, and the prime of their youth were drawn from the pursuits of industry, to guard the existence, or minister to the ambition of rival rulers, the citizens of the American Republic, under their own peace-promoting and liberty-securing system, were in the perfect enjoyment of all those blessings of which that system is the sole and prolific source.

It was from this national unity, which traitors are now trying to undermine, that we derived that internal quiet, that economic Government, that lightness of taxation, that unparalleled general prosperity, that strength, that greatness and glory which, for eighty years, had rendered our country the envy and admiration of the people of other lands. It is for the restoration of this invaluable unity that the present war is waged by the American people. Their object is simply to maintain the integrity of the Republic, and bring back the old and glorious state of things. Heavy taxes, vast armies, extraordinary prerogatives, are indispensable to the success of the Government in this enterprise. But whether is it better for the people of the Free States to endure such evils patiently for a season, in order that the Union may be reëstablished, or to render these evils eternal by the triumph of the rebels, and by hearkening to the counsel of traitors? If the latter succeed, our national unity will break into fragments, our power and prestige will vanish, and America will become, like Europe, a Continent of rival States, of intriguing Cabinets, of oppressive taxes, hostile armies, and incessant war. Such are the calamities which are in store for us, if we do not uphold the Government in this imminent crisis of the Republic's destiny.

Throwing Aside Party for the Country.

The speeches made at the great Union meeting at Cooper Institute ten days ago seem to be very acceptable to the people everywhere, as they were to the audience that listened to them. Especially do the people commend John Van Buren's speech as one recalling the promise of his earlier years. He is not the only one who has found a strange freedom of utterance in speaking on behalf of the country. We all recollect the narrative given by Parson Brownlow of his long-standing bronchial troubles, which left him as soon as he began to tell the men of the North of the patriotism and sufferings of the loyal East Tennesseans, and to urge them to similar true-heartedness and devotion. And it has been so everywhere. Among the freest and best speeches made for the National cause, have been those which have come from men who trampled upon party ties in making them.

This is not unnatural. It is not a very uncommon phenomenon. Party ties are powerful, and they will often lead party men to favor policies which in their heart they do not approve of—to support men, who, in their heart, they believe to be dangerous, bad men. When that is so, when any party adopts a course which goes against the conscience, it may be able for a while to enforce the party ties, but there will surely come a reaction and a division. One class—the class in which moral principle is weak—will stifle all the calls of conscience, and as an almost necessary result, proceed more strenuously in the course which their conscience was at first repugnant to. The other class will trample upon party ties, and follow sooner or later the dictates of duty. And wherever this is the case—wherever the man does rise above the influences of evil, and really set himself upon the right course, he will fight more manfully and deal his blows with greater zeal, and with a freedom refreshing to witness.

This effect is all the greater in proportion to the greatness of the cause in question. And in the present case, where the cause of the Union is the cause not only of the national life, but also of the principles of Republican government and of the hopes of the race in its struggles with despotism and oppression, where we are fighting against a rebellion so uncalled-for, so unwarranted, founded upon principles of such treason to humanity, and carried on with such utter disregard of all morality and all civilization—even the civilization which war allows; when a party undertakes here at the North to set itself up to favor that rebellion, and to hinder and damage that cause of the Union, is it any wonder that any one who has a spark of manhood in him should rejoice to rise superior to party ties, and should speak words all the more burning because of the attempted restraint upon him? It takes a pretty mean man to be a Copperhead, and we do not wonder that the rebels, having such men in their mind, should speak of a Union with them as requiring even rebels to "hold their noses a little."

Dr. Johnson defined Patriotism as "the last refuge of a scoundrel," and there is a bastard patriotism to which his definition is exactly applicable. None talk more loudly of patriotism than the Copperheads. But true patriotism is a sacred flame, which, when once kindled in the heart, burns out all selfishness and meanness; which strengthens all the nobler powers of the mind; which clarifies the vision and wakes the whole man to a nobler life. We rejoice that so many have felt this divine glow of late. We rejoice at each new exhibition of it; and we only hope that it may so spread and increase among us that, before its radiance, the bats and owls may flee in dismay, the Gophers and Copperheads betake themselves to their dens and holes, there to remain buried forever.

The Yazoo Expedition.—We are yet without fully authenticated news from the Yazoo River. It is quite possible that the telegraphic rumors of the taking of Yazoo City, the destruction of the rebel vessels, and the capture of several thousand rebel troops, may be correct. We know that a strong naval force from Admiral Porter's squadron, accompanied by a land force, had cut their way through Yazoo Pass, entered and ascended the Coldwater River, and ten days ago had nearly reached the point where the Tallahatchie pours into the Yazoo. When they got to that point, they had fewer national difficulties to encounter than had previously impeded their progress. And if our fleet was able to rush down and make a sudden assault upon the rebel vessels and land force at Yazoo City, it is quite likely that short work was made with them all. It is true, there were very great dangers attending this expedition, danger of rebel shore batteries, danger of torpedoes, danger of encountering a greater force than was anticipated. Indeed, we were very much in the dark as to what we would meet. But it would be just like our Western Navy, if it had added another neat and splendid victory to its already glorious roll.

The Power of the Government.—It is a common saying of the Copperheads, that their opposition does not interfere with the exercise of the full power of the Government in putting down the rebellion. Like other Copperhead sayings, this one is untrue. It is untrue, in the first place, because such opposition tends to discourage enlistments. What man is willing to fight under a commander who is not worthy of the fullest confidence and respect? It is untrue in the second place, because such opposition tends to promote desertion. What man seeking a motive to abandon his colors, cannot find it in the Copperhead doctrine that the object of the war has been changed from that which it was when he enlisted? It is untrue in the third place, because such opposition tends to seriously embarrass the financial operations of the Government. Who wants to lend money to a Government when any portion of the citizens thereof propose repudiation? It is untrue in the fourth place, because such opposition creates an impression abroad that the North is not in earnest in defence of the Constitution and laws. What nation can respect a people who do not respect themselves? It is untrue in the fifth place, because such opposition tends to encourage the rebels. Why should not the rebels persevere when they are assured of sympathy at the hands of their nominal opponents? Thus, while the Copperheads pretend that the Government is vested with unconstitutional powers to put down the rebellion, they pursue a course calculated to prevent enlistments, to promote desertion, to depress the Government credit, to invite foreign intervention, and to inspirit the rebels in their resistance. Their opposition is therefore entirely irreconcilable with a period of war like this, and wholly disconnected with any principles of free speech or personal liberty.

The Spirit of the Army.

The following extract from a private letter of a Sergeant in one of the New-York regiments, is a good illustration of the indignation which pervades the rank and file in respect to the treacherous conduct of the Northern Copperheads:

> "I suppose you people at the North have lost all confidence in the army, and in the ability of the General Government to suppress this *damnable* rebellion. I infer such is the case from the despairing tone of some of the loyal journals of the North. *Peace upon any terms* is the cry of many who have been loyal to the Government heretofore, but who, naturally timid and cowardly, have been led on by disloyal men and secession sympathizers, till now their whole cry is peace upon any terms—even to the compromising of the great principle which underlies this bloody contest now going on between Freedom and Slavery.
>
> Copperheads, for mere party purposes, are opposing the Administration in its mighty efforts to crush rebellion with all their 'might, mind and strength.' They are bound the North *shall not* succeed in its laudable efforts to suppress armed treason. They openly applaud Jeff. Davis. They hinder enlistments, stir up disaffection, and in every way try to discourage the soldiers in the field. The rebellion is on its last legs, and its only hopes of success lie in the efforts of the Copperheads to divide and distract the North. The question of the rebellion then becomes this: Will the Copperheads—not the rebels but the *Copperheads*—succeed in destroying the Union, and rendering of no avail the blood of one hundred thousand noble patriots who have fallen in this contest?"

The Democracy and the Mayoralty.

The local politicians of the Democracy are already discussing with much zeal the subject of the candidacy of their party for Mayor at the Charter election in next December. From the present aspect of affairs, it is evident that the very earnest feeling and deep interest excited on the question must soon take the definite shape of factious organization for the respective claimants for the nomination. At this time it does not appear that more than two persons are put forward for the honor. These are Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther and Alderman F. I. A. Boole. Upon the merits of these gentlemen, but more especially upon their respective claims for the nomination, the Democracy are even now waxing warm and factious.

Mr. Gunther, it is said by the party leaders, considers his claims paramount, and believes they ought to be beyond rivalry, because, while nothing can be alleged against his character, or his fitness for the high office of Mayor, the party owe him, according to "usage," a second chance of winning by the suffrages of the people—his first race having been creditably made, and only unsuccessful in consequence of division in the party. This reasoning is based upon the supposition that Mozart and Tammany will be united on the Mayoralty at the next Charter election, and therefore assumes that these wings of the party having brought about defeat to the Democracy by division at the last election for Mayor, Mr. Gunther, by his having received the largest vote of the two Democratic candidates, is entitled to a new nomination, a united support and a "glorious triumph" over the Republican candidate, whoever he may be.

On the other hand, Mr. Boole's friends, who numerically appear to be large, set forth his claims as beyond cavil or question. They represent his wonderful success as a politician, his fidelity to friends, his devotion to the party, his extraordinary ability as a manager, his unrivaled power of combination, as shown in the recent contest for the Comptrollership, his magnanimous withdrawal from the field in order to allay all factious feeling and insure success to the party after he had, through a long and heated contest, secured the nomination. Besides all this, they say, "Alderman Boole has the *prestige of success*," that "he has never been defeated," which is a matter of large importance in the eyes of the Democracy. They further insist that the fact of Mr. Gunther's defeat would damp the ardor of party feeling, and prevent a full show of strength at the ballot-box, were he again in the field. He had his chance to win and failed. Boole, though certain of victory, surrendered his advantage for the benefit of the party, and by so doing made the party his debtor for such honor in the future as his friends might claim for him as a just requital for his magnanimity.

So the dispute stands, in breadth, length and depth. It is a dilemma to the minor politicians, who tremblingly stood aloof now, wondering which horn of it they must seize hold of bye and bye.

Artists' Reception.—We have space this morning but for a mention of a very charming, and agreeable reception, given on Friday night at Dodworth's studio building, by the artists resident in that delightful locality. The usual mass of gay men and women, literary individuals and artistic personages, responded affirmatively to the courteous invitation of the Committee, Messrs. Colman, Gray and Hazeltine, and formed a kaleidoscopic view paralleled only by the meritorious creations of the pencil, which hung silent on the walls. Works by Kensett, Richards, Coleman, Gray, Hazeltine, Carpenter, Lang, Hicks and others, with the never-failing and always good contribution from the humanitarian artist Rogers, who is one of the very best of our esthetic teachers who have seized ideas, suggestions or inspirations from the event of the Nineteenth Century, and who have reproduced on canvas or in marble the deeds of the day. A more pleasant gathering has never been attended, and the thanks of the guests are due, as they doubtless are rendered, to the hosts of the evening for the kind hospitality and the mature culture of judgment which marked the entertainment provided.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

Gen. Hunter on the Point of Making a Forward Movement.

A STIRRING GENERAL ORDER.

The Negroes Drafted into the Service of the United States.

Brig.-Gen. Naglee Ordered North.

An arrival from Port Royal, yesterday, brings intelligence to March 10. Nothing of importance had transpired since the departure of the last steamer; but the following important orders have reached us.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—SOLDIERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH: After long and wearying delays, due to causes over which no one in this Department had control, we have at length the cheering prospect of active and very important service.

Soldiers of the Tenth Army Corps, you are stimulated by every consideration of honor to vie with the gallant men from the Department of North Carolina, who have been sent by Government to take part with you in the dangers and the glory of operations now pending.

Officers and men of the command, you are adjured to the performance of every duty. All who earn distinction, no matter how humble their positions, have my pledge that their services shall be honorably acknowledged, and the acknowledgment pressed to their advantage.

Commanding Officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, in making their reports to these headquarters, will give the name of every officer, and a full descriptive list of every non-commissioned officer and soldier of their commands who has attracted their observation as behaving with special gallantry or good conduct, in order that the names of all such may be published with honor at their own homes; and all who are thus mentioned may rely that no effort shall be lacking on the part of the Major-General Commanding to secure their promotion.

Should any officers neglect their men, or evince the least disposition to shrink at any moment from the proper responsibilities of their Commissions, they will be likewise reported and held amenable to the severest penalties denounced by military law for misconduct in presence of the enemy. Should private soldiers distinguish themselves, while officers become liable to censure, it would be treason to the country not to compel an exchange of places.

The attention of all officers is earnestly called to Article Thirty-seventh *Revised Regulations for the Army*, in relation to "Troops on Board Transports," paragraphs 861 and 863 of this article being of particular importance.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, A. A. G., 10th A. C.
[Official,] ISRAEL J. SEALY,
1st Lieut. 47th N. Y. Vols., A. A. A. G.

GEN. NAGLEE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
March 5, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 127.—Brig.-Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE having sent a third insubordinate protest, much more objectionable even than the first, to these headquarters—his first having been disapproved by the Hon. Secretary of War, who in consequence directed that he be relieved from duty in this department, afterward leaving it optional with the Commanding General to relieve or retain him—the Commanding General, after severe and mature reflection, and with a solemn sense of his responsibilities to his country, sincerely believes that the harmony of the department, and the best interests of the service, require that Gen. NAGLEE should be relieved from duty. The said Brig.-Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE is therefore hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and Brig.-Gen. ORRIS S. FERRY will immediately assume command of all the United States forces on St. Helena Island. Brig.-Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE will proceed to the City of New-York by the first steamer, and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the army.

By order of Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General Tenth Army Corps.

THE NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.—In view of the necessities of the military situation, the impossibility of obtaining from Government all the troops required for service in this department, and the paramount importance (in view of existing complications of foreign policy) of maintaining strong garrisons of thoroughly acclimated troops in the Southern forts and posts of this Department, in order that the troops now there may be sent to the more active field operations for which they are better suited—such forts and posts being peculiarly liable to the ravages of climatic and endemic diseases—all the able-bodied male negroes between the ages of eighteen and fifty within the military lines of the Department of the South, who are not, on the day of the date of this Order, regularly and permanently employed in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, or as the private servants of officers, within the allowance made by the *Army Regulations*, are hereby drafted into the Military Service of the United States, to serve as Non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the various regiments and brigades now organized, and in process of being organized by Brig.-Gen. RUFUS SAXTON, specially authorized to raise such troops by orders of the War Department.

Until other arrangements can be made, the families of all negroes thus drafted will be provided for by Orders which Gen. SAXTON has authority to issue; but it is hoped, and confidently believed that, in the present scarcity of labor in the Department, few such families will be thrown upon the Government for support.

In the organization of this garrison force, the Major-General Commanding would appeal earnestly to the patriotism and common sense of the officers and men of this command, while asking that every facility be afforded to the raising of these subordinate troops, who will render service to the country, not merely by such military proficiency as they may themselves attain under the tutelage of white officers, in the various details of garrison duty; but who will also, man for man and regiment for regiment, have the practical effect of relieving the white forces at the command of Government for the more active operations in the field, by releasing an equal number of white men and regiments from the weary and often pestilential, though indispensable, duty of manning the works along the Southern seacoast.

Suddenly released from the cruel restraints of chattel Slavery, and thus tossed into freedom by the curse of that treason which Slavery fostered as its surest weapon and most effective shield,—the Major-General Commanding believes that the discipline of military life will be the very safest and quickest school in which these enfranchised bondsmen can be elevated to the level of a higher intelligence and cultivation; and that their enrollment in regular military organizations, and the giving them in this manner a legitimate vent to their natural desire to prove themselves worthy of freedom, cannot fail to have the further good effect of rendering less likely mere servile insurrection, unrestrained by the comities and usages of civilized warfare.

To all officers in this Department who have thoroughly at heart the interest of suppressing as rapidly as possible the cruel evils of civil war, the organization of this garrison force offers an opportunity not to be lost for securing the promotion to commissions of all such non-commissioned officers and privates as they consider deserving. All recommendations for such promotions will be carefully considered at these headquarters, and in making such recommendations, regimental and company officers will take into serious account the moral character of the person recommended, assuring themselves that he is one who can bear his sudden promotion without giddiness, and that his conduct will be such as to furnish a steady earnest and reliable example to be placed before men whose characters, in the novelty of freedom, have yet to be formed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. 10th Army Corps, and Department of the South.
[Official,] ISRAEL J. SEALY, Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen., 1st Lieut. Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Prize Steamers—The Keokuk in Hampton Roads.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 13.

The *Adela*, Capt. KELLY, which arrived here last evening, left Key West last Sunday. She was captured some time ago by the *Quaker City*. She leaves this P. M. for New-York. Capt. KELLY reports that when he left Key West the steamer *Pearl* was lying there. She is also a prize taken by the United States gunboat *Tioga*, off Providence Island. These two steamers and machinery were built by JAMES & GEORGE THOMPSON, of Glasgow, with PENN's oscillating engines.

The double-turreted iron-clad *Keokuk* arrived in Hampton Roads at 2 o'clock this P. M.

The United States brig-of-war *Perry* arrived to-day.

Military Commandant of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 13.

Gen. MONTGOMERY, the Military Commandant of this post, having been ordered to Cairo, Lieut.-Col. [illegible], U. S. A., has assumed command.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 14.

THE LAST OF THE SESSION.

It was evident that there was not a quorum of Senators present to-day, a number having left Washington during the week for their homes. Many nominations to brevet rank for marked military services which, by a recent law, the President was authorized to confer, were not acted upon.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Before the close of the session there were several confirmations, including the following:

Maj.-Gen. STONEMAN, of the Volunteers, to be a Major-General from Nov. 29, instead of Dec. 31, 1862.

Col. LIGHTBURNE, of the Fourth Virginia Volunteers, and Col. JOHN D. STEVENSON, of the Missouri Volunteers, to be Brigadier-Generals.

GEORGE P. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, and A. W. NORCROSS, to be Military Storekeepers.

Lieut.-Col. THOS. C. H. LUNTT, First Ohio cavalry, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. THOS. G. STEPHENSON, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts volunteers, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. JAS. S. PALMER to be a commander on the active list from the 7th of February, 1863.

Commander GEORGE F. EMMONS to be a Captain in the navy on the active list from Feb. 7, 1863.

To be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers—Col. Alexander Hayes, Sixty-third Pennsylvania; John P. Slough, Colorado Territory—Aug. 25, 1862; Major Robert S. Granger, Third United States Infantry—Oct. 20, 1862; Capt. Jos. A. Mower, First United States Infantry—Nov. 29, 1862; Col. Wm. H. Morris, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth New-York—Nov. 29, 1862; Col. Isaac Wistar, Seventy-first Pennsylvania—Nov. 29, 1862; Col. Jos. R. West, First California—Nov. 29, 1862; Col. James Nagle, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania; Col. Thomas Welsh, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania; Col. Robert B Potter, Fifty-first New-York; Col. Francis L. Vinton, Forty-third New-York; Col. Albert E. Payne, Fourth Wisconsin.

Lieut. George L. Selden, on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy on Reserved List.

Charles B. Sedgwick, of New-York, to be Commissioner to revise and codify the Naval Laws of the United States.

To be Commanders in the Navy—Lieutenant Commander E. Ross Calhoun, Chas. H. Baldwin, Robert W. Shufeldt.

To be Major-Generals—Brig. Gen. Frederick Steele, United States Volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; Brig.-Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, United States Volunteers, Sept. 17, 1862.

To be Major-Generals of Volunteers, to rank from May 5, 1862, instead July 4, 1862, the date of their present rank—Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner, Maj.-Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman.

To be Aids-de-Camp, under Act of July 17, 1862—Capt. Daniel G. [illegible], of the Fifteenth Illinois, with rank of Major, for Gen. Hurlbut; Martin K. Cook, of Fourth Illinois Cavalry, with rank of Captain, for Maj.-Gen. Hurlbut.

Benj. F. Reno, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

Wm. McKee Dunn, of Indiana, Judge-Advocate, with rank of Major, for army under command of Gen. Sumner.

Lieut.-Col. Edmund Schreiver, of the Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Inspector-General, with rank of Colonel.

Hector Tindale, rejected for a Brigadier, by the Senate, was confirmed yesterday, upon a reconsideration of a previous vote.

GEN. SUMNER.

The restoration of Gen. SUMNER to active duty occasions much gratification. Government cannot afford to keep officers of his long and tried experience inactive. Gen. SUMNER, owing to his many years' service on the frontier, is peculiarly fitted for his new command.

GEN. CASEY.

The confirmation of Gen. CASEY as a Major-General leads his admirers to hope that he will be placed in command of a corps.

REBEL PRISONERS GONE.

Two hundred and eighty rebel prisoners were conveyed from the Old Capitol Prison, to-day, to the steamer *State of Maine*, which will take them to City Point, under flag of truce, to be exchanged. They were enthusiastically saluted, both at the Old Capitol and at the wharf, by a large number of persons, including women. The rebels were evidently delighted with the salutations they received from their friends. They were escorted by a strong guard.

REFUGEES.

The increased number of refugees who are arriving from the South—being passed through the rebel lines without difficulty—leads to the belief that the Confederate authorities are becoming exercised in regard to the supply of food, and are consequently anxious to be rid of all such as cannot be made available for military purposes.

A JUDGE NOT CONFIRMED.

ANDREW WYLIE was on Thursday confirmed as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia; but for reasons satisfactory to the Senate, the confirmation was reconsidered, and so the appointment fell through.

DEATH OF MR. NOELL.

Hon. JOHN W. NOELL, of Missouri, member of the late House of Representatives, died to-day, after several weeks' illness.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

The amount of money taken from letters at the "Dead Letter Office" will, it is estimated, amount to eighty thousand dollars for the present year, being some thirty thousand more than the average for past years. This increase is owing chiefly to the large sums of money being constantly sent home by the soldiers. An additional force of twenty-five or thirty clerks is employed.

HORSE THIEVES IN THE ARMY.

Recent developments lead to the belief that an organized band of horse thieves exists in the army. Large numbers of animals are daily disappearing.

PRESENTATION TO HON. MOSES F. ODELL.

At the anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Chapel, corner of Fifth and F streets, last evening, Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, of Brooklyn, was presented with a beautiful photographic album by the children. Mr. ODELL being prevented from being present by illness, Dr. DURBIN, of New-York, received the souvenir on his behalf. Mr. ODELL, who has been so many years identified with the Sabbath Schools of the Methodist denomination in Brooklyn and vicinity, has devoted much time to the juveniles while here.

THE MOQUI ABORIGINES.

The following extract of a letter received by Commissioner DOLE from J. D. DOTY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Salt Lake City, conveys some interesting information:

"A delegation from the Moquis nation has just visited this Superintendency. Their country is in New-Mexico, south and east of Colorado River, in the vicinity of the San Francisco Mountains. They live in stone houses, and are devoted to agricultural pursuits. They have a tradition that their people formerly lived west of Colorado River. They are called 'White,' or 'Welch' Indians; and I judge by their features and physiognomy that their ancestors were of the white race. A native of Wales present thinks he discovers a few words of his language in their speech. They examine with much curiosity the various manufactures which they find here; also, the mills and machinery. They have seven towns or villages, and say they have never been visited by white men except Mexicans and Mormons. The delegation is accompanied by a Mormon interpreter, who intends to return with them to their country and remain there."

The same people were visited by the distinguished geologist and explorer, Prof. NEWBERRY, some years ago, who gave a much more reasonable theory of the origin and ethnological relations of this remarkable tribe than the one furnished by the Utah Indian Agent. There is but a small remnant of the tribe left, and Prof. NEWBERRY thought they had belonged to the Aztecs, who ruled that country on its discovery by the Spaniards. Others, however, think, from the characteristics of the melancholy remnant now existing, that they may be referred to the Toltecs, who were displaced by the Aztecs. The ruins of their towns, which were walled, and many of which are 500 or 1,000 years old, extend over the whole Valley of the San Juan, and have apparently belonged to a race once numbering millions of men.

IN HOSPITAL.

Between seven and eight thousand sick and wounded soldiers are in the different hospitals in and about Washington. The Medical Department have about 4,500 vacant beds in the hospitals here.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of ANDREW WYLIE, as Commonwealth Attorney for the District of Alexandria, has been sent in and accepted.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL ORDER.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March, 9, 1863.

To Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington:

SIR: You will take the necessary measures to cause the transfer to general hospitals nearest to their homes of all sick and wounded soldiers who have been sick for three months and upward, and are in a fit state to bear such transportation.

These transfers to be made in detachments of about fifty, under charge of proper officers, and with due attention to the welfare of the sick and wounded thus transferred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
J. R. SMITH, Surgeon U. S. A.
By order of the Surgeon-General.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 14.

The Senate, soon after reading the journal, went into Executive session, and when the doors opened at 2 o'clock, adjourned *sine die*

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Relief of Sick and Disabled Soldiers—The Proposed Statistical Bureau—Health Officer at Quarantine—Mr. Dean's Bill to Prevent Gambling in Gold—State Prisons—The New-Yorkers in Fort McHenry, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 13, 1863.

The bill introduced into the Senate by Senator FOLGER, to provide additional means for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers from this State, is one of much importance. The meritorious character of the object, as expressed in the title, no one, I apprehend, will be disposed to question. But there may be a difference of opinion on some of the details of the bill, especially those that provide for the appointment of a corps of surgeons by the Governor, who shall be provided with ambulances, stretchers, and other hospital and field equipments.

The armies now in the field have the most extensive Surgical and Medical Staff, and the most complete equipment the armies of any country ever had. And the facts prove that on the whole our sick and disabled soldiers are cared for better, and that the mortality is less than in any other country. It is a military establishment, and necessarily and exclusively under the direction of the Surgeon-General, to whom all subordinates report directly. The General Government furnishes not only all the medicines, but ambulances and other equipments. There is no call or necessity for an expenditure on the part of the State of a single cent for these; and the corps of surgeons proposed to be appointed by the Governor, for whom there does not appear to be a demand, would necessarily come under the direction of the Surgeon-General, and be subject to the discipline and regulations of that Department, just as much as a regiment of soldiers, which, for the assistance of those now in the field, the Governor might be empowered to send out. I fancy it will be found just as impracticable to organize a *State* Surgical and Medical Department in the field, as it would to organize a *State* army, independent of the General Government and its officers. There can be but one system. Whoever may volunteer, whatever the State may devise, must be subordinate to the General Government.

Whoever knows anything about the matter, knows that the maintenance of field and hospital appointments, especially medicines and ambulances, entails a vast expense. If ambulances, there must be horses; if horses, drivers. If the General Government were incapable or indifferent, there might be some reason why the State should think of supplying the deficiency; but when there is no deficiency—when the General Government is doing everything with such lavishness—a proposition like the one now before the Senate must proceed either from an inadequate understanding of the subject, or there must be reasons that do not attach to its merits. The scheme is not only impracticable, but if seriously undertaken, would prove the source of untold difficulty and expense to the State.

The Statistical Bureau bill passed the Committee of the Whole, in the House, last evening, without opposition. The Chief of this Bureau is appointed under the Militia law, and will report to the Adjutant-General. Col. L. L. DOTY is the present incumbent and is admirably fitted for the position. He has already done much and laid the foundations for the great work imposed. Not only most suitable materials for history, but data bearing on questions that will arise under the Conscription law, touching pensions, bounties, quotas, &c., will be collected and preserved.

It is rumored that Gov. SEYMOUR will shortly nominate to the Senate the successor of Dr. GUNN, as Health Officer at Quarantine; and coupled with this is another rumor that Dr. SWINBURNE, of this city, will be the individual. Dr. S., though hitherto not a political supporter of the Governor or his party, is said to be brought forward under circumstances which will render him acceptable to the Governor, and secure his confirmation by the Senate. A Democrat of the old stock, it is probable, would not be confirmed by the Senate. In these days of new alliances, it would not be singular should the Governor be able to find one who was not only eminently fit to hold the office, as is Dr. SWINBURNE, but would satisfy all the requirements of a political character, as well with the Governor as a constitutional majority in the Senate.

Mr. P. H. FIELD, from the Committee on Banks, in the House, this morning, reported Mr. DEAN's bill, heretofore mentioned, to prevent gambling in gold. It was taken from its usual order, and referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ANDRUS reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill providing that there shall be collected and paid upon all salt manufactured in this State a duty of two cents on every bushel of fifty-six pounds.

Also a bill declaring that "all persons, citizens of this State, are declared to be entitled to equal participation in the distribution of the lime and salt water obtained at the Onondaga Salt Springs, and no preference shall henceforth be made by the Superintendent of said Springs in making such distribution."

It will be seen that these bills mean the throwing open the business of manufacturing salt, and an increase of the State duty one per cent.

The Committee on State Prisons in the Assembly have reported a bill to increase the salaries of the officers in the State Prisons. The agents' salaries are increased from $1,000 to $1,600; the clerks' slightly increased; the keepers' increased from $50 to $60 per month, and the guards' from $40 to $50 per month. The reason alleged for this increase is the high price of living, &c. Messrs. ROBINSON and BROWN, the Republican members of the Committee, presented a minority report totally differing with the majority report, and inflexibly opposed to the increase of salaries, believing the officers sufficiently well paid, and their positions in demand by a greedy horde of applicants.

The Committee to communicate with the President desired instructions to communicate in person. The House, after debate, discharged the Committee and referred the matter to the Governor, on the motion of T. C. FIELDS. This is not what the Committee wanted or expected, and the action of the House caused a good deal of feeling.

I have not the least doubt that a single letter will be enough to ascertain the facts in the case. When ascertained, I think it will be found that the men detained so long in Fort McHenry were among those who assisted the celebrated "French Lady" in capturing a United States steamer on Chesapeake Bay; that they seized the officers of the steamer, held and bound them, and assisted in handing the boat, with all on board, over to the rebels; that they were subsequently released, and when on their return from Richmond fell into the hands of the Federal authorities. I say I am under the impression that these will be found to be the main facts. Probably I am wrong in this. It is proper to state that the facts, as recited in the communication on which the House acted, do not lead to this inference.

Senator MONROE's general "Dummy bill," gives authority to the railroad companies of the State to substitute "dummies" for locomotives or horses, with the consent of Common Councils of cities and Trustees of villages. We understand that this bill is the exponent of a general belief, that the economy of operating the "dummy," compared with the use of locomotives or horses, will inaugurate a system of suburban railroads, which can be maintained even in many of the villages of this State. Already there are many of such bills under consideration, which will pass.

Mr. LOUTREL gives notice of a very novel bill, to wit: To transfer the Government of the City of New-York to a Commission of non-residents. Precisely what the gentleman would accomplish, is difficult to conjecture.

Some time ago Mr. LOVARIDGE offered in the House the usual resolutions for a Grinding Committee, which were called up at a late hour of the morning session. They are as unexceptionable as it was possible to make them, and the liability to abuse, as shown in previous years, is judiciously guarded against.

The real question was the motion of Mr. GILBERT that the Committee shall be appointed by the House, and not by the Speaker, as in previous years. The Democrats sustained this unusual method, which bore the appearance, if it was not so intended, of an intentional disrespect to the Speaker. The result was, Mr. GILBERT's motion was negatived, and the appointment of the Committee given to the Speaker.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 14.

An act incorporating the Leviathan Dock Company was reported favorably.

The act confirming Commissioners of Deeds irregularly appointed by the New-York Common Council was reported against, and the report tabled.

The Brooklyn Firemen's bill was reported favorably.

Mr. LOW introduced a bill lending $25,000 to the New-York Hygeia College.

Mr. FOLGER introduced a bill incorporating the Union Trust Company.

The Brooklyn and Flatbush-avenue bill.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 14.

Mr. FREAN presented a petition to regulate the ferries between Staten Island and New-York.

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

By Mr. [illegible]—To incorporate the village of East New-York; improving the streets of Morrisania.

By Mr. DEPEW—The Supply bill. Recommitted.

By Mr. REDINGTON—Incorporating the Soldiers' Home; incorporating the African Colonization Society.

By Mr. DUTCHER—Relative to Charitable and Religious Societies in New-York.

By Mr. TALMAN—The Broadway Railroad bill. To construct a railroad between Morrisania and West Farms.

By Mr. HEALY—Extending aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad. Made special order for the 27th.

By Mr. JOHNSON—For the regulation of the rate of interest.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved that the bill enabling the Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax be taken up.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Relative to jurors and the Commissioner of Jurors of Kings County.

By Mr. WARD—Repealing the act authorizing a railroad in South, West and other streets.

By Mr. HUTCHINS—Incorporating the Excelsior Savings Bank.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—Authorizing the Turnpike and Railroad Company of Kings County to build a road from Jamaica to Rockaway; also, incorporating the New-York Accommodation Company; also, amending the law for sealing and inspecting gas meters; also, amending the law for the assessment and collection of taxes in New-York; also, relative to the New-York Fire Department.

By Mr. CHURCH—For the payment of the interest on Canal rates.

By Mr. WESTBROOK—Authorizing the Intersectional Ferry Railroad of New York.

By Mr. TALMAN—Relative to the payment of arrears of taxes and assessments in New-York.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Providing for the accommodation and transportation of passengers and freight in New-York from the North River to other points.

Mr. TALMAN introduced a bill relative to the payment of the expenses connected with enrolling the militia in New-York.

Mr. LEFEVER introduced a bill providing for the election of Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Board, which passed.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Women's Medical College was referred, with power to report complete. Adjourned.

Business of the Legislature.

STATE DUTIES AND THEIR DISPOSITION.

Comptroller ROBINSON, in answer to a resolution of inquiry adopted by the Senate, reports as follows relative to State duties and their disposition:

Amount received from auction duties from 1814 to 1862 inclusive	$7,846,203 38
Appropriated and paid to Canal Fund	[illegible] 05
Paid for support of foreign poor	[illegible] 00
Paid New-York Hospital	975,2[illegible] 17
Paid Schools New-York	5,000 00
Paid New-York Orphan Asylum	18,000 00
Paid Prince-street Orphan Asylum	10,000 00
Leaving a balance which has been applied to ordinary expenses of Government chargeable upon General Fund	2,869,885 16

Since 1853 the New-York Orphan Asylum (now called the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of New-York) have received their proportion of the annual appropriations to the Asylums of the State, instead of $500 each annually amounting in the aggregate, viz.:

New-York Asylum	$16,691 68
New-York Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	41,52[illegible] 02

The Comptroller adds:

In regard to the request to state the reasons therefor, and the law or laws, if any, authorizing the discrimination of either of the payments provided for by the act of 1817, the Comptroller is not aware that any law has been passed discriminating such payments, other than the refusal of the Legislature to continue the appropriations.

BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Relative to the Statistics of Crime in New-York.

The following bill was introduced by Mr. WOODRUFF:

SECTION 1. A statistical record of the business of the several criminal courts in and for the City and County of New-York shall hereafter be kept by the clerks in and for said Courts, in such manner as may be prescribed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The Board of Supervisors in and for said County are hereby authorized and required to make rules and regulations for the keeping of the statistical records mentioned in the preceding section, and they shall possess exclusive power in relation thereto.

Copartnerships.

The following bill, introduced by Mr. TOBEY, was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee:

SECTION 1. The fourth section of the act entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 1, 1854, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The provisions of this act shall apply to firms or copartnerships having business relations with foreign countries and to all copartnerships in this State who have transacted business therein for a period of five years or upwards, and to any limited partnership formed under the laws thereof, whose general partners or the majority of them shall have been members of the prior copartnership, and who shall elect to continue their business under the name of such prior copartnership and comply with the requirements of this act.

Abortions.

The following bill was introduced by Mr. GANSON:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall administer to any woman pregnant with child, or prescribe for any such woman to take any medicine drug or substance whatever, or shall use or employ any instrument or other means, with intent thereby to destroy such child, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve the life of such mother, shall, in case the death of such child or of such mother be thereby produced, be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

Speculation in Gold.

An act introduced by Senator CONNOLLY for the purpose of prohibiting banks and other institutions from loaning upon gold coin.

SECTION 1. Any and all banks, Insurance Companies, Trust Companies, Savings Institutions and other moneyed corporations shall be and they hereby are severally prohibited from making or continuing any loan or loans in money or otherwise upon gold coin or bullion, or any paper representatives of them or either of them, or upon any foreign Bill or Bills of Exchange whatsoever, under the penalty of a forfeiture of their charter or articles of Association, as the case may be. And any such loan or loans so made or continued to be made shall be absolutely void, and no action for the recovery thereof shall lie in or be entertained by any Court of Justice of this State.

BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. TALMAN introduced a bill to establish and continue a ferry from Mott Haven, Westchester County, to the foot of Tenth-street and Peck-slip, New-York. It authorizes JORDAN L. MOTT, BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK, JOHN KING, THOMAS WEBBER and BENJAMIN M. STEVENS to establish said ferry and hold the franchise for twenty-five years. One or more boats to be placed on the route within eighteen months from passage of this act.

Sale of Fruit.

Mr. O'BRIEN introduced a bill to regulate the sale of fruit in the City of New-York. It provides that on and after the 1st of October, no berries shall be sold in New-York in baskets, bowls, or other vessels containing less than one pint dry measure, and peaches or plums by the basket, unless such basket shall contain at least three pecks. Two inspectors of fruit to be appointed to enforce this law; they to be appointed by the Street Commissioner, who shall also fix their salary.

Boundary Line Between New-York and Westchester Counties.

Mr. TALMAN introduced a bill appointing JOHN B. HASKINS, SILAS D. GIFFORD, L. SILLIMAN IVES and JOHN MCQUADE Commissioners to ascertain and settle the boundary line between New-York and Westchester Counties, two-thirds of the expense to be borne by New-York, and one-third by Westchester County.

Arrest of Judge Constable, of Illinois.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 14.

Judge CONSTABLE, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court of Illinois, has been arrested by order of Gen. WRIGHT, for resisting the arrest of deserters. He will be tried by the United States Court at Indianapolis.

Arrival of a Prize.

The steamship *Virginia*, (late Confederate,) prize to the United States steamers *Massachusetts* and *Sonoma*, Acting-Master WM. M. POST, of the *Sonoma*, in charge, arrived last evening, from Key West, seven days, with an assorted cargo, to JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida. March 7, when coming out of Key West, passed British steamer *Peterhoff* going in as a prize. 14th, when coming up the Lower Bay, JOHN DOE, a seaman, late of the *Octorara*, fell from the maintop to the deck, and was severely injured.

Arrival of a Spanish War Vessel.

Her Catholic Majesty's steam-frigate *Carmen*, Commodore Don JOSE POLO DE BERNABE, from Havana, arrived yesterday evening. She has a crew of 509 men, mounts 41 guns, and has engines of 600 horse power. She left Havana 2d inst., anchored off Charleston 6th, and sailed thence 7th. She brings a mail from the United States blockading squadron off Charleston, and comes here for repairs.

Destruction of Woolen Mills.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 14.

The Eagle Woolen Mills, in North Chelmsford, Mass., employed in manufacturing army clothes, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was mostly owned by parties in Lowell. Insured for $15,000, which covers about half of the loss.

Oswego and Toledo Merchants at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, March 13.

The Oswego and Toledo delegations had another interview with the Government to day. The Government has not expressed an opinion, but the *Mercury* (Government organ) indicates its purpose, by saying that granting the request would be an act of amity, binding their interests more closely. The deputation are preparing a memorial.

Movements of Generals.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 14.

Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL and Staff, and Brig.-Gen SLEMMER, arrived here last night. Maj.-Gen. ROSSEAU is expected to arrive to-day.

Justice to the Twentieth New-York Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH N. Y. S. MILITIA,
AQUIA CREEK, VA., Saturday, March 7, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be so good as to correct the statement published in your paper of yesterday, from your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. Orders No. 18 embraces the "Twentieth" among the New-York regiments reported unfavorably by the Inspectors, and to which leaves of absence and furloughs are denied. This regiment is nowhere mentioned in that order.

Yours, very respectfully,
THEODORE B. GATES, Colonel Com'd'g.

PERSONAL.

—The will of the late Mrs. Blandina Dudley has been admitted to probate in Albany. R. J. Hilton, E. E. Kendrick and R. H. Pruyn are the executors. The will was made in December, 1859, and disposes of the property as follows: Silver and plated ware to her nephews and nieces, except R. B. Miller, of Utica, and Sarah B. Tibbits, of Troy. Apparel, diamonds and personal ornaments to surviving nieces, except Mrs. T.; $20,000 to John B. Miller, Utica; $10,000 to her niece, Catherine Neilson, of New-Brunswick; $5,000 to the children of Rev. Henry Stanley, of Rock Island; $2,000 to Mary A. Wood, of Rock Island; $3,000 to James E. Ten Eyck, of New-York; $4,000 to Isabella Forbes, (col'd); $1,000 to Eliza Van Worner, (servant); $3,000 to Wm. A. Deitz, Albany; $5,000 to Albany Orphan Asylum; $1,000 to Children's Friend Society, Albany; $4,000 to North Dutch Church; $500 to Second-street Mission Church; $500 to African Baptist Church; $30,000 to Dudley Observatory, for establishing the "Blandina Professorship;" $500 a year to Catharine M. Cook, R. I., or the equivalent of the annuity in money; $1,000 each to her executors, in addition to fees, &c., viz: Robert J. Hilton, E. E. Kendrick and Robert H. Pruyn. The remainder of the estate is equally divided between Mrs. Elizabeth Teels, Albany, Mrs. Gov. Seymour, and John B. Miller, of Utica. Of the above John B. Miller and Isabella Forbes are dead. Previous to her death Mrs. D. had disposed of more than half a million of property, principally to relatives.

—Hon. Sherrard Clemens does not recover his lost popularity in Western Virginia. A few days since, while he was speaking at Middlebourne, Tyler County, some one in the audience threw a rotten egg at him. This very naturally exasperated him, and he drew a revolver and lay it upon the table in front of him, intimating that he might be compelled to shoot some one. Unmindful of his threats, the disorderly individuals continued their demonstrations, and finally compelled Mr. Clemens to abandon the attempt to speak and leave the room.

—Baggage-master Soley, at Schenectady, received a telegram from Amsterdam, Wednesday morning, from a lady in the Central Railroad train going West, to this effect: "Tell the lady who left her child with me that I will take care of it until we reach Buffalo, where she must call for it," &c. It is supposed that the mother asked the lady to take care of her child "for a few moments" and got off the train, not intending to claim it.

—We are to have peace on April 23, 1863, if there is any virtue in dreams. A member of Hawkins' Zouaves and an artilleryman at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, have both dreamed during the last few weeks that they had seen a scroll in the sky bearing the words, "Peace, April 23, 1863." JEFF. DAVIS will have to hurry up and disband to make the prophecy true.

—Mr. Moses Y. Beach is doing all in his power to stimulate the students in the schools at Wallingford, Conn. He has given them monthly rewards during the Winter, and a few days since presented the best spellers with a copy of Webster's Illustrated Dictionary, Kane's Arctic Explorations, and four volumes of Abbott's histories, respectively.

Sore Throat Specific.

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No 428 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

DIED.

BRYCE.—In this City, on Friday, March 13, HARRIET, wife of James Bryce and daughter of Thomas Tileston.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, March 15, from the Church of the Messiah, at 4 o'clock.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 14, GEORGE W. CLARK, son of the late James H. Clark, U. S. N.

Notice of the funeral in the papers of Monday morning.

DENISON.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Friday, March 13, ESTHER J., wife of Dr. J. T. Denison, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Fairfield, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FLEMMING.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 14, after a short illness, JAMES FLEMMING, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given on Monday.

HOBART.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 13, BENJAMIN KING, only child of John W. and Agnes V. Hobart, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Hoyt and State sts, on Sunday afternoon, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOW.—In this City, on Saturday, March 14, WILLIAM LOW, U. S. A., in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) March 15, from No. 4[illegible]6 West 16th-st., at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

LA FORGE.—On Saturday, March 14, at 3 o'clock A. M., BEEKMAN M., son of Henry and the late Margaret La Forge, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Andrew Quackenbush, No. 31 Charles-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 14, of inflammation of the lungs, MARIA MATILDA, only child of Jacob, Jr., and Maria Smith, aged 1 year, 3 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. John Gill, No. 101 East 26th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 125.—March 14, 1863.
8, 5, 52, 54, 37, 78, 39, 1, 58, 6, 48, 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 126.—March 14, 1863.
24, 48, 45, 34, 42, 26, 64, 16, 60, 35, 36, 63, 51, 74.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,
Some as low as Two, Three, and Five Dollars a Set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PILES, PILES.—EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL, blind or itching, and the worst cases can at once be relieved and entirely cured by a new invention that holds them up, and, by its use, produces their absorption and completely removes them, or money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Sold by all druggists. Address Dr. W. H. HALL, No. 6?6 Broadway, New-York.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC, CORRECTIVE AND ALTERATIVE OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN DISEASE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

PREVENTS FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER; FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST MIASMA AND THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER; INVIGORATES THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION AND THE BOWELS;

STEADIES THE NERVES, AND TENDS TO PROLONG LIFE.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, SEA-SICKNESS, CRAMPS AND SPASMS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX, ARISING FROM BODILY WEAKNESS, WHETHER INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM OR PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element, no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge, and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this [illegible] medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after [illegible] with quinine for months in vain, until [illegible] with that dangerous alkaloid, are not [illegible] restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in [illegible] forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle [illegible] aperient as well as upon the liver, it [illegible] relieves the Constipation superinduced by [illegible] of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous [illegible] ness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, [illegible] permanent relief from the Bitters. The [illegible] on this point is most conclusive, and from [illegible]

The agony of Bilious Colic is [illegible] by a single dose of the stimulant, and [illegible] resorting to it, the return of the complaint [illegible] vented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific [illegible] ing the contents of the stomach, and [illegible] ble nausea, or relieving the internal [illegible] the disposition to vomit is caused.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S [illegible] duce effects which must be experienced or [illegible] fore they can be fully appreciated. In [illegible] tional Weakness, Premature Decay, [illegible] crepitude arising from Old Age, it [illegible] influence. In the convalescent stages of [illegible] it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re[illegible] lish them.

Last, but not least, it is the Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present [illegible] in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that [illegible] all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia [illegible] and unpurified alcohol, an article which [illegible] can deprive of its pernicious properties. The [illegible] of commerce are still worse. They are all [illegible] Hence the Faculty, while universally [illegible] necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to [illegible] those in common use lest the remedy should prove [illegible] than the disease. During the last twenty years [illegible] of these articles has been continually [illegible] it is notorious that the fluids which [illegible] various spirituous liquors, are [illegible] with corrosive drugs, to a degree which [illegible] dangerous to the health and [illegible] Under these circumstances, medical [illegible] themselves of a preparation absolutely [illegible] jections, and combining the three [illegible] a stimulant, a corrective, and a [illegible] TERS BITTERS are heretofore held [illegible] by our most eminent practitioners [illegible] see all other invigorants, both in [illegible] private practice. No family [illegible] ver all, and, it may be truly [illegible] with the intelligent portion of the [illegible] TETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, [illegible] Penn., U.S., and sold by all Druggists [illegible] everywhere. Depot, No. [illegible]

CIRCULAR.
W[illegible]
CORNER B[illegible]

To my Patrons—
GENTLEMEN,—
The present high cost of [illegible] induced the proprietors of [illegible] establishments to raise their [illegible] This change has [illegible] instance where it has been [illegible] be voided where the [illegible] The object of this circular is [illegible] he that, having enjoyed [illegible] during which time my profit [illegible] now disposed to make [illegible] able to maintain my [illegible] by which time, I trust, the [illegible] as to warrant me in con[illegible] prices. I would particularly [illegible] very extensive stock of [illegible] offer by the gallon, bottle, or [illegible] spectfully,

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Why the world is full of [illegible]
MEDICAL COM[illegible]
a curious book for curious people, [illegible] every one. Contents: [illegible] paper depots throughout the country, [illegible] 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

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For the treatment of diseases incident to the BONES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, &c., and all Deformities, [illegible] Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Shortening of [illegible] and Hip Disease, Morbus Coxarius, or [illegible] Hip Joint, Loss of Motion from Contractions, [illegible] others, successfully treated, (without operation,) restoring their use and natural appearance. Apply at, or address the Institute, Office No. 2 Bond-st.
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Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by
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LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at
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No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Brutal Wife-Murder in Mott-street.

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF THE VICTIM.

A shocking case of wife-murder in Mott-street was brought to light on Friday by Coroner WILDEY, at the Fourteenth Precinct Station. The name of the husband is PETER GANNON, who, with his wife, ANN GANNON, and a son between eight and nine years of age, and one or two other children, resided at No. 310 Mott-street. The son was the only eye-witness to the cruelties inflicted upon his mother, and the story will be best understood by giving the substance of his testimony as it was produced upon the inquest:

James Gannon testified that he is between eight and nine years of age; that he is a son of the deceased woman, and resides at No. 310 Mott-street; his father's name is Peter Gannon; soon after six o'clock on Friday evening last, his father came home; the latter immediately commenced to kick his mother, who was doing nothing to him at the time; he kicked the mother so that her head went through the fire-board; she then got up and went into a corner of the room, where he followed and kicked her again; soon afterward she asked her son for a pail, which he brought, and she sat down upon it; witness sat down beside her in a rocking-chair and took his mother's head in his lap; she seemed to be very bad; the father got some water for her and tried to make her drink, but she could not swallow; witness then went for his grandmother at No. 10[illegible] Mott-street, whom he told that his mother was dying. The father kicked the mother twice; once in the back, and once in the abdomen. A brother of the deceased soon afterward came, and when he saw how she was, he went for a policeman to arrest the father. While he was gone for an officer the father told witness to say that he, witness, was out after milk, and not say that he saw him kick his mother. When prisoner was taken to the Station-house, he pinched witness on the hand, and told him not to tell anything about it. Witness further testified, that his father had frequently beaten his mother, sometimes with a stick, sometimes with his hands, and sometimes he would kick her; at one time he beat her with a bench upon her head. The father was in the habit of drinking very much, but the mother did not drink at all.

Several other witnesses, one of whom was the brother of deceased testified that the prisoner was intemperate, and in the habit of beating his wife in a most brutal manner when in a state of intoxication. All of the witnesses agreed in saying that the deceased was a sober and industrious woman. The latter died in about an hour after the assault was made upon her by her husband. Dr. BOUTON made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from the injuries above described.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, ANN GANNON, came to her death from exhaustion from hemorrhage, the result of violence inflicted upon her by her husband, PETER GANNON, on the 12th day of March, 1863." Upon the rendition of this verdict, the Coroner committed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Hint for the Philharmonic Society.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I should be glad if, by your kind permission, I were allowed to make a suggestion through your columns to the Directors of the Philharmonic Society. I am only led to write to you by the conviction which I hold that the performances at their concerts are an important instrument in the higher education of those who are so fortunate as to be able to attend them. This is the end, no doubt, which the Directors have in view; but it seems to me that they would more completely secure it, if the suggestion I crave the privilege of making were adopted. I would respectfully urge upon them that, at the first of the three rehearsals for the coming concert, the audience should be informed what is the name of each piece performed; and that they should at the same time be told what was the conception or course of feeling to which the author in his work sought to give musical expression. It may, perhaps, be urged, in opposition to my proposals, in the first place, that they are *unnecessary*. But it appears to me that the Directors must not expect from their audience a greater amount of musical science than is possessed by the average young lady or gentleman who is endowed by nature with a correct ear and a taste for music, and has had these improved by the ordinary amount of piano instruction. For such persons, who undoubtedly constitute the bulk of the audience, hearing an elaborate symphony four times performed is not of itself enough to enable them to comprehend it adequately. But if they had set before them at the first performance, in a few words, the general scheme and purpose of the work, they would start, as it were, facing the right way, and their curiosity would be stimulated to learn, by close attention, by what art the composer sought to enforce his conception; and each subsequent performance of the same work would render their insight clearer and more intelligent.

It may be said, in the second place, that it is *impossible* to find any words which can translate the meaning of a large musical composition. I am, of course, aware that this would be a valid objection if an *adequate* verbal representation of it were demanded. But what I ask for is something much less than this. I should be satisfied with a few hints as to the purpose of the composer, such as those given in SCHINDLER'S life of BEETHOVEN, where the writer discusses the import of some of the sonatas. The directors have, however, at their two last concerts, given on the fourth page of the programmes an account of the meaning of two of the chief pieces performed, viz., the "Tasso" of LISZT, and the overture to "Tanhauser" of WAGNER. If the same thing were done for each work at the first rehearsal, I think the directors would find their reward in an obvious increase of interest on the part of the audience. What I wish for might be done by a few words on a printed slip of paper, or perhaps better, by one or two introductory remarks made orally by the eminent conductor. It is to me quite incredible that he would not find it in his power to impart to me and others the outlines of his own evidently profound conception of the scope of the works he so ably interprets.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, E. D. M.

New-England Soldiers' Relief Association of New-York.

The following donation has been received in a most opportune period, as the continuous calls upon this institution had depleted its always open coffers.

PROVIDENCE, March 12, 1863.

Col. F. C. Howe, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to inclose herewith a check on the Bank of Commerce, New-York, for $1,435, payable to your order, which sum has been contributed by a few of our citizens in aid of the objects of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, under your charge. Annexed, you will find a list of the names of the donors, and permit me to add that the sums mentioned have been cheerfully contributed to so worthy an Association, and as a slight token of their appreciation of the self-sacrificing and arduous labors of yourself and Col. ALMY in this noble cause. Yours truly, HENRY LIPPITT.

The contributors were as follows:

Henry Lippitt, David Duncan, Jacob Dannell, A. & W. Sprague, Earl P. Mason, Jabez C. Knight, James T. Smith, Cyrus Taft and Amos D. Smith, $100 each; S. P. Almy, Jesse Metcalf and H. J. Shewe, $100; Col. Tristam Burgess, T. D. Bowen, C. F. Harris and Evans & Seagrave, each $50; Lyman B. Greeze, Nathaniel Wheaton, Joseph P. Wanton, Owen A. Ballou, James T. Rhodes, Wm. J. King, John F. Chapin and Seth Paddleford, each $25; Lieut.-Col. Buffum, Fourth Rhode Island Regiment, Jas. P. Balch and A. C. Eddy, each $10; cash, $5. Total, $1,435.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—At about 10 o'clock on Friday night, a fatal burning accident occurred at the house of Mr. ROTHCHILDS, No. 187 Avenue D, whereby a domestic lost her life and an infant was so severely burned that it is thought it cannot recover. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. ROTHCHILDS had gone out to spend the evening, leaving the children in charge of FRANCES KOCH, a German servant, aged 26 years. The children, while playing, ran against a table upon which stood a lighted kerosene oil lamp. The table was overturned, the lamp broken and the contents scattered in every direction. The clothes of the domestic caught fire while she was endeavoring to save the children. The infant, which she held in her arms when the accident occurred, she threw upon a bed in the room and ran up two flights of stairs to alarm the neighbors, she, at the time, being completely enveloped in flames. She was met on the second landing by one of the occupants of the house who threw his overcoat around her and did all he could to extinguish the flames, but the poor girl was so badly burned that she died soon afterwards. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—A sad case of suicide was brought before Coroner NAUMANN for investigation, Friday afternoon, at No. 457 Pearl-street. The victim was Mrs. MINNIE CATOIR, wife of DANIEL CATOIR, a German, who keeps a wine and lager-bier saloon at the above number. The deceased had been an invalid for several years past, having been afflicted with a disease which some of the first physicians in this City pronounced to be incurable. Her severe bodily sufferings, it is believed, so worked upon her mind as to render her at times very low spirited. No suspicion was entertained by her relatives, however, that she would attempt to take her life, and her well-known reputation for patient suffering, induced her friends to believe that she was quietly abiding the time when death should come, unsolicited, to end her earthly troubles. In this they were mistaken. At 10 o'clock Friday morning a member of the family entered her room, and there found the unfortunate woman entirely lifeless on the floor. Beneath her body was a large carving-knife. Several huge gashes in the abdomen, and a ghastly cut across her throat, showed how determined the victim had been to end her existence. A note, addressed to her husband, was found on a table in her room. It was written in German, but the following is the substance:

"DEAR DANIEL: Look after our children. I could live no longer, because I know my health is gone, and I would not be three years more sick and a trouble to you. Believe me sincerely, it is dear for me to live and hard to part with you and the children. I beg of you to have an examination made of my body. Thy true loving wife.

MINNIE CATOIR."

The verdict of the jury was, that "Deceased came to her death by suicide, during a temporary aberration of mind."

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—*Appointments.*—Isaac C. La Rue to the Second Precinct; Michael Cleary to the Fourth; Zebulon M. P. Steele, Seventh; Hugh Brennan, Eighth; John Wild, Twenty-seventh; and Luther C. Jackson, Forty-first. *Resignations.*—Alexander Thompson and Garrett Forshay, of the Third Precinct; and Edward Weyten of the Fifth.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—A lecture will be given in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Court and Congress streets, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 17, by the Pastor, Rev. P. MCGOVERN. The proceeds will be for the relief of the poor of the parish.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report to March 13, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 6	163	100	263
Admitted to March 13	30	19	49
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	16	47
Died	4	3	7
Remaining at date	158	100	258

Males, 239; females 19.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—Coroner BARRETT held an inquest on Friday, at No. 314 Grand-street, E. D., on the body of a German, named ANDREAS DACHERT, who is supposed to have comitted suicide the evening previous, by shooting himself. From the testimony it appears that deceased had had trouble with his wife, and had threatened, in the presence of several persons, to destroy his life. Mrs. DACHERT, having reason to suppose that he was about to make the attempt, ran out to procure the presence of a neighbor, and shortly after the report of fire-arms was heard. Upon going in DACHERT was found lying upon the floor, where he died almost immediately. He was shot through the breast, the ball passing between the lungs and severing an artery. The pistol was found lying on the floor.

LAW REPORTS.

The Death Penalty Under the Law of 1860—Dissenting Opinion of Justice Ingraham in the Lowenberg Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Peckham and Leonard.

Moses Lowenberg, Plaintiff in Error vs. The People, Defendants in Error.—The opinion of the Court, in this case, was given in the TIMES of yesterday. The following is the dissenting opinion of Presiding Justice INGRAHAM:

INGRAHAM, P. J. (Dissenting).—The prisoner was tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions of the crime of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment and death.

The murder was committed on the 14th of November, 1861. The trial took place on the 11th of December, 1861, and the prisoner was sentenced on the 4th of January, 1862, in the fourth week after the commencement of the December Term. The Court had been extended for the trial of another case, and during the week for which it was so extended the sentence took place.

The great question we are called upon to decide in this case arises upon the construction of the Act passed in 1860 in relation to capital punishment, and to provide for the more certain punishment of the crime of murder. (Laws of 1860, chap. 410.)

Prior to the passage of this act, the law for the punishment of murder was contained in the R. S., 3d vol., p. 935.

The first section of this Statute was simple and easily understood, and provided that every person who should thereafter be convicted of treason, of murder, or of arson in the first degree, should suffer death for the same. The same chapter provided for the mode of execution, and the time within which it should take place.

By the act of 1860, the first section of the chapter of the Revised Statutes above referred to was amended so as to read as follows:

"Every person who shall hereafter be convicted of—first, treason against the State; or, second, of murder; or, third, of arson in the first degree—as those crimes are declared in this title—shall be punished as herein provided."

The effect of this amendment was to abolish the section of the Revised Statutes as it existed at the time of the passage of the act of 1860, and to substitute in its place the section as adopted in that act.

It was thus enacted by the 1st section of that chapter of the Revised Statutes, as amended, that the crime of murder should be punished as provided for in the title 1, chapter 1, of part 4, of Revised Statutes. There is no section in the whole title which provides any punishment for murder.

There never was any such provision, except in the first section, which was virtually repealed and taken away by the amendment of 1860, and we look in vain throughout the whole chapter for any punishment to be inflicted for this offence.

But, as if to destroy entirely the supposition that anything was to be left in the statute sanctioning the punishment of death for murder, under the provisions of that act; the law of 1860 also repealed the section fixing the time for executing such punishment, the provisions for submitting the case to the Governor for revision before execution, the provisions for reprieves in certain cases for females, the mode of execution by hanging, the directing the execution in the prison-yard, and the provision for another place of execution, in case the prison of the county was unfit therefor.

While therefore the amended first section required the crime of murder to be punished as therein provided, the only portion of the chapter that contained any punishment had been taken away, and every portion of the chapter that contained anything relating to the punishment of death was utterly repealed.

We look in vain, therefore, throughout this title of the Revised Statutes for any punishment prescribed for the crime of murder, and unless some other provision is made in another statute, no such punishment can be found in the laws of this State as they existed at the time of this offence.

In the act of 1860, there is no punishment expressly provided for murder in the first degree.

The first section enacts that no other crime than treason and murder in the first degree shall be punished with death. This is a provision for limiting the punishment of other offences, not providing punishment for the excepted cases, and while the statute provides a punishment for murder in the second degree, for arson, and other offences, it leaves the punishment for the greater offences not only undefined, but if they can be discovered at all from the act, to rest on inferences merely to be drawn from the negative provisions of the first section.

It cannot be denied that at the time of the commission of this offence there was no provision of law directly prescribing the punishment of death for treason or murder in the first degree or directing any punishment whatever, and if the Court directs the execution of the prisoner, or the Sheriff carries out such direction, the Court and Sheriff must act, in taking the life of a human being, without any direct authority of law, and upon a mere inference to be drawn from a negative provision of a statute, and from the absence of any law providing any other punishments. When a public officer is called upon to take the life of another, he may well ask that his duty should be clearly laid down by the law; that such acts should not rest on mere inference or implication, but that he should have his warrant for what he does in the clear provisions of the statute and the mandate of the Court. To take away the life of a prisoner under a doubtful construction of the law, or on a mere inference or implied authority from the absence of legislative provisions, might lead to a judicial murder rather than to carrying into effect the law of the land.

It is very clear that the Legislature did not intend that all the offences enumerated in the first section of the title in the Revised Statutes, above referred to, should be punished with death. In that section was included the offence of arson in the first degree, and not even by inference can any authority be found for a greater punishment for this offence than imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison. So the General Term of this District held in the case of Shepherd, and in that case the Court of Appeals have since held that under the act of 1860 he could not be sentenced to any punishment. Whether such was the intent of the author of the act of 1860 in regard to the crime of murder, is a question not free from difficulty. The omission to provide by direct enactment any punishment for the highest crimes known to the law, treason and murder, the cautious repeal of every provision of the R. S. bearing upon the death penalty or relating thereto, especially the absolute repeal of the section providing the mode of execution by hanging, without substituting any other direction as to the mode by which death was to be indicated, do not make the duty of the Court clear or free from doubt so as to warrant us in saying that the Legislature clearly intended to retain the punishment of death for this offence.

I propose now to examine the cases decided in the Court of Appeals in which the act of 1860 has been the subject of discussion. These are The People *vs.* Hartung, 22 N. Y. Rep. p. 95, and The People *vs.* Shay, 22 N. Y. Rep. 317.

It must be remembered that these cases were for offences committed before the passage of the act of 1860, and the question involved in these cases was not whether offences committed after its passage could be punished under it, but whether the repeal of the statute and the additional punishment of one year's imprisonment as provided for in the fourth section did not prevent the execution of the judgment, and the Court decided such to be its effects.

The reason given for the reversal of the judgment was, that there was not at the time any law which authorized or sustained it, or which would warrant its execution; and in the case of Shay all the exceptions at the trial, and the motion in arrest were decided against the prisoner, but that judgment was also reversed for the reasons stated in the case of Hartung.

We have been referred to the views of the learned Justice who delivered the opinion in those cases, as authority for holding that the punishment of death was retained by the act of 1860.

The substance of these views is, that no law at the time contained any separate provision for the punishment of murder in the first degree, or which declared that any crime should be punished with death; that if there was any punishment, it could only be known by inference or implication; that in the first section, which declared that no crime but treason and murder in the first degree should be punished with death, there "is an implication in the nature of a negative pregnant, that those crimes should be so punished;" that in the fourth section of the statute, it was also implied that there were some crimes to be punished capitally, and upon considering the whole law, that the intention to preserve the punishment of death when the Governor shall approve of the sentence, in addition to imprisonment for one year, was so manifest that the Court would assume such to be the effect of the statute.

It could not be necessary in that case to decide whether there was any punishment provided in the act of 1860 for the offences of treason and murder in the first degree, if committed after the passage of the act. Although the act of 1860 provided that persons under conviction or sentence should be punished as if convicted under that act, still Judge Denio held that there was not at that time any law which authorized or sustained the judgment, or would warrant its execution.

We are left then to the simple question whether, when the statute contains no provision imposing the punishment of death for murder in the first degree, such punishment should be inflicted, merely because it might be inferred from the statute that the Legislature supposed that the punishment of death was retained, or that such punishment should be inflicted, because in another part of the statute provision was made as to the action of the Governor before the sentence could be carried out.

I cannot assent to the proposition that the Court should condemn to death, simply because they can guess that the Legislature intended to preserve this punishment. Nor do I assent to the conclusion that it is very clear that any such intention existed. The alteration of the section which contained this punishment of death, the omission to substitute any other punishment, the studied repeal of the provisions relating to such executions, and particularly the repeal of the section which declared the mode in which such death should be effected, seem to me rather to imply that it was not intended to have such punishments continued. It is a well-settled principle in the construction of a penal statute that it must be construed strictly, (Sprague *vs.* Birdsall, 2 Cow., 419,) and a penalty cannot be raised by implication, but must be expressly created and imposed. (Jones *vs.* Estes, 2 John Rep., p. 379.)

If so much strictness is required merely to impose a penalty for the violation of law, of how much more importance is it to require clear warrant for the penalty of death and full authority to take human life, not merely resting on inference and implication, but on the full and express provision of law therefor.

It has been suggested that the defect of our statutes might be remedied by invoking the doctrine that a repeal of a statute without substituting any in its place revived the rules of the Common Law. This may be so, and may relieve the difficulty which would exist as to the mode of execution, but a difficulty will at once arise from the fact that it is not a mere repeal of a statute, but an amendment, in which the offence is regulated, and which purports elsewhere to provide a punishment by directing that it should be punished, "as is herein provided." It can hardly be said that the statute on this subject is repealed so far as to revive the common law offence of murder, and the common law punishment, while that statute remains in force.

I am aware that in the People *vs.* Hartung, (23 How. P. R., p. 314) a contrary opinion was expressed by HOGEBOOM, J., as to the effect of the Act of 1850 on this question; but as the offence in that case was committed before the passage of the act, it can hardly be considered as controlling in this case.

The judgment should be reversed.

Suit Against an Alderman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Sarah C. Hall vs. Terence Farley.—This action was brought against one of our City Aldermen, for false imprisonment. It appears that in August, 1861, Alderman Farley was sitting as a magistrate during the absence of Justice Brownell. Mrs. Hall had made a complaint against Mrs. Flynn for disorderly conduct, and it appearing before the Alderman that both parties were equally guilty he fined them $3.

Mrs. Flynn paid her fine, but the plaintiff was extremely boisterous, refused to pay her fine, and in default thereof was committed to jail where she remained about three hours. She then paid the fine, and brought this action, claiming that the Alderman had no jurisdiction. The Judge charged that the Alderman had jurisdiction to act.

The jury found for the plaintiff, damages $25, which verdict, it is understood, counsel for the defendant will move to set aside, on the ground that if the Alderman had jurisdiction, as charged by the Judge, then the plaintiff is entitled to no verdict.

D. and T. McMahon, for plaintiff; Joseph B. Tully and A. Cordoza, for defendant.

A Case of Alleged Usury of Three Per Cent. a Month—The Jury in Doubt.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

James C. Baldwin vs. Joseph Miller.—This was an action on a promissory note at thirty days, made by the defendant for $500, in September, 1859, and payable at the Citizens' Bank.

The plaintiff averred that the note was presented at maturity, but was not paid, and that the amount was still due.

The answer set forth that the note was made without consideration, and that it was never negotiated in any manner; but that it was "corruptly and usuriously" discounted by the plaintiff for the defendant at the rate of three per cent. a month. The answer also stated that, in June, 1861, the plaintiff calculated the interest on the note to that date, at the rate given, and that it amounted to $315, which, with other sums added, was put into another promissory note of $343; and that, in March, 1862, he brought an action on that note in the Marine Court, which was tried before Judge Hearne, without a jury, and that judgment was rendered for the defendant therein. It was alleged that no appeal had been taken from the judgment in that action, and that this case presented the same state of facts, and that the rights of the parties were concluded by that determination.

The jury disagreed.

H. P. Allen, for plaintiff; C. F. Wetmore and L. R. Marsh, for defendant.

The Corporation and its Ordinances—Action for Personal Injuries.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

John McLaughlin vs. Robert Laird and the Mayor, &c.—This was an action to recover for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in falling into the coal-vault or cellar-way of premises No. 215 East Twenty-third-street, on the night of the 4th day of April last. The plaintiff alleged that on the 1st of April he rented the store at that number of the defendant, Laird, and that there was no railing around the cellar-way, as required by the ordinances of the City, occasioned by the negligence of the defendant, Laird, in not erecting the same, and the negligence of the Corporation in not causing the ordinances of the City to be complied with in that respect; and that on the night of the 4th of the same month—three days after—while putting up the blinds to his store, in consequence of the absence of the railing, he was precipitated into the cellar-way, seriously injuring him. It was alleged that demand had been twice made upon the Comptroller in the matter, but that officer had refused any compensation for the injuries. Hence the action.

The defendant, Laird, denied that the plaintiff was his tenant, alleging that another party was the lessee, and that such party, by the terms of the lease, was to have all such repairs made at his own expense. He also denied knowledge of any defects such as claimed. The City denied all knowledge of the matters stated in the complaint except that demand had been made upon the Comptroller, and further denied that it was bound to maintain the railing or grating, as alleged in the complaint, for the purposes therein mentioned.

The complaint was dismissed.

John Burt for plaintiff; J. K. Hackett for defendants the Corporation, Carpenter & Beach for defendant Laird.

The Col. Loomis Habeas Corpus.

Before the City Judge at Chambers.

This noted case was brought to a close this day, the young man, Maturin, being brought up, in obedience to the new writ of *habeas corpus*, obtained by Mr. Wm. F. Howe against the Colonel.

Mr. Glassey appeared for the United States Government, and claimed the recruit as a deserter from the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment N. Y. S. V., alleging that he had received the bounty and uniform, and that having represented himself of age, he should be held.

Mr. Howe produced evidence proving that the recruit was now under 21; and submitted, that having enlisted without the consent of his parents, the recruit was never "legally," and therefore could not be a deserter, but was, on the contrary, entitled to his discharge.

Judge MCCUNN said, that upon the testimony, acting according to his previous decisions, and those of Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. Howe's objections were fatal; and he therefore ordered that the recruit be discharged, and delivered to his parents.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 14, 1863.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	101⅝
10,000	do	101½
17,000	do	101⅝
60,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	102¼
4,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	95¾
17,000	do	96
28,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	97½
50,000	do	97¾
17,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes..Oct. & Ap.	106
24,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅝
80,000	do	99½
5,000	do	99⅝
10,000	do ....Nov	100
15,000	do ....New	96¼
10,000	do ....New	96½
2,000	Ill. War Loan	102
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '70	104
2,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100
3,000	N. C. St. 6s	77
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	62
5,000	Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. J. R.	88
5,000	do	87
4,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	125
2,000	Erie 1st M. B.	122
1,000	Erie 5th M. B.	108
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	120
7,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	103
3,000	Mich. C. 8s. Con. 1st M. S. F. B.	128
8,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	112⅝
3,000	Gosh. Branch B.	107
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	130½
5,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	80
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	42
8,000	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	110½
5,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	113
1,000	do	112¾
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	105½
3,000	do	105¼
5,000	Gal. & Chi 1st ext	116
5,000	Chi. & Alt. Inc. B	98
50	Phœnix Bank	105½
60	Butch & Drov Bk.	119
10	Merch. Ex. Bank	87
30	Bank of Commerce	96
5	do	95¾
58	Bank of the Rep.	105
1	Merchants' Bank	101½
5	Metropolitan Bank	103
100	do	104
9	Union Bank	108
20	People's Bank	95
15,000	Amer. Gold	158½
10,000	do s3	158⅛
50,000	do	158¾
50,000	do	158⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Prefd.	19½
100	do	19½
1075	Bucks Co Lead Co.	3½
400	do	3
50	Canton Company	25
700	Quicksilver M. Co.	39
100	do b30	40
50	do	39¾
150	do	40
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	185
200	do b10	185
100	do	184½
750	do	184
50	do s10	183½
600	do s60	180
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	117
250	do	116¾
550	Erie Railway	76¾
1400	do	76⅝
100	do b30	76¾
100	do b10	76¾
300	do s10	76⅜
400	do s30	76⅜
200	do s10	76½
500	do b60	77⅛
200	Erie Railway P.	99⅜
100	do	99⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	99⅞
200	do s30	99¾
50	do s10	99
50	do b15	100
600	Harlem R.	38½
400	do s3	38
500	do b5	38¼
1200	Harlem R. Prfd	85
100	do s30	84¼
100	do s30	84½
300	Nor. & Wor. R.	81
21	Stonington R.	121¼
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60	107
200	do	107⅛
200	Mich. Cen. R. s10	102⅜
100	do	102⅛
100	do	102⅛
650	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	59½
100	do ....s 0	59
100	do s30	59½
200	do s15	59¼
100	do	59¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	91
100	do	91¼
100	Clev. & Pitts R.	66½
500	do s30	66¾
1200	do	67
400	do s10	67
400	do b30	67¼
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	92
50	do	91½
2500	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	95¾
100	do s30	95¾
1200	Chic. & R. I. R.	92¼
100	do s10	92½
100	do b30	92¾
40	Chic., B. & Q. R.	109
100	Mil. & P. du C. R. c	38
100	do s30	38
100	M. & P. du C. 2d pf.	78
100	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	62
50	do	61½
50	Alt. & T. H.	31½
15	Alt. & T. H. pf.	67
100	do	68½
100	do	68¾
13	Del. Lack. & W. R.	149
300	Chic. & N. W. R.	16
50	Minnesota Min. Co.	104¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	101⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	103
5,000	do	102⅞
40,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	98¼
4,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes Oct. & Apl.	106
3,100	do	105⅞
40,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	99½
2,000	Mo. State 6s	62
8,000	do	61¾
3,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo.	85
15,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	115½
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	80½
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	112⅞
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	130½
100	Phœnix Bank	106
25	Bank of Commerce	95¾
50	Quicksilver M. Co.	39
350	do	39½
50	do	39½
150	do	40
100	do b30	40¼
10,000	Amer. Gold	158
80,000	do	157⅞
45,000	do	157⅞
50	Cum. Coal Prf.	19½
250	do	19
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	184½
100	do b30	185
40	do	185
50	do	184¾
300	do s30	183¾
50	do b10	184½
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	116⅝
200	do	116⅝
200	Alton & T. H. Pr.	67½
800	Erie Railway	77¼
200	do	77⅜
200	do b30	77½
300	do s30	77¼
50	Erie R. Pref.	99½
300	do	99¼
300	Hud. R. R.	100
15	do	100¼
150	do	100½
150	do b30	100¼
200	Harlem R. s30	38½
500	do	38¼
100	Chi. & N. W. R.	16
200	Harlem R. Pref.	85
300	do s30	84½
200	do s10	85
300	Mich. Cen. R.	102
400	M. S. & N. I. R.	59¼
250	do	59½
350	do	59½
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	107
50	do	106¾
50	do	106½
100	do s60	106½
50	Panama R. b30	191
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	91
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	67
200	do b10	67¼
800	do	67¼
100	Chic. & R. I. R. b10	92¼
200	do	92
50	do	92¼
100	P., F. W. & C. R.	62
500	do	61¾
100	do s60	61½
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	95¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$500	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes	105¾
13,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer	99½
160,000	Amer. Gold	158⅜
20,000	do	158⅛
40,000	do	158
45,000	do	158⅛
40,000	do	158⅛
150	Pacific M. S. Co	185½
200	do s30	185
650	do	185
600	do	185½
150	do	185¼
190	Quicksilver M. Co.	41
50	do	40⅞
200	do b10	41½
200	do	40
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	61⅞
100	Bucks C. L. Co.	3½
300	do	3½
1200	do	3
100	Erie Railway s3	77
350	do	77⅛
300	do	77¼
500	do	77⅜
2000	do s30	77⅛
100	Erie Railway Pref.	99½
250	Hudson R. R.	100
700	Harlem R.	38¼
200	Harlem R. Pref.	85
[illegible]00	M. S. & N. I. R.	59½
400	Clev. & Pitt. R.	67
200	do	66⅞
100	Chic. & R. I. R	92¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. Cou., '81	102⅝
5,000	do	102¾
5,000	Debt Certificates	99¾
105,000	Amer. Gold	158
20,000	do s3	157⅞
300	Quicksilver Min. Co.	40
100	do	40½
50	do b10	41½
300	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2½
100	do	2¾
200	do	2½
100	Pacific Mail	184½
50	do s30	182½
200	do s30	183
200	do s30	183¾
5	do	184
100	do b10	184½
450	do s10	184½
50	do s10	184¾
450	do	185
500	Erie Railway	77¼
50	Chi. & N. W. R.	16
100	Erie Pref.	99¼
300	do	99⅝
100	Hudson R. R. s30	100
100	do	100¼
50	Harlem R.	38½
50	do ....snw	38¼
100	Mich. Cen. R.	102
50	M. S. & N. I. R. s60	59
200	do ....bnw	59½
250	do	59¾
700	Clev. & Pitts. R. s10	67
400	do	67¼
200	do	67½
300	Gal. & Chi. R.	92
100	do	92½
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	96
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	92½
400	do	92¾
200	do b10	92⅝
100	P., F. W. & Chi. R.	61½
200	do b3	61¾

SATURDAY, March 14—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in town to-day, and will probably remain over Monday and Tuesday of next week. Various rumors are current on the Street in reference to his negotiations, none of which are likely to be confirmed for a day or two. There is no question, as far as we are advised, to the present hour, of the ability of the Government to raise all the Money required for the public service *on highly advantageous terms*, and the remaining point of interest relates chiefly to the form of negotiation which Mr. CHASE will accept or adopt. It is intimated that a European tender has been made for a large sum of long date, 5 or 6 ℘ cent. Stock. There is probably some truth in this, though the amount may be greatly exaggerated. Moderate orders for these Stocks have been coming from England or the Continent for several weeks past, and since the delivery of the *Australasians* Mail this morning, purchases were made at the Stock Exchange at 103 ℘ cent for 6 ℘ cent of 1881, and as high as 98½ for the 5 ℘ cents of 1874. The foreign preference appears to be for a 5 ℘ cent Stock.

The price of Gold Coin left off this afternoon at 157¾, the week closing on a dull demand, after the shipment of over three millions, heretofore held in the market for speculation or export at much higher rates, and an attempt to-day, on these heavy shipments, to make Gold scarce for delivery on three-day speculative contracts. The Stock Market was less firm than yesterday on the Share-list. Governments steady. At 4 o'clock the market is quoted as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	158¾	157¾	Harlem	38½	38¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	103	103	Harlem Pref.	85¾	85⅛
Tennessees	62	61¼	Mich. Central	102¼	102
Missouris	62¼	61¾	Mich. Southern	60½	59½
N. Y. Central	117¼	116½	Mich Guarant'd	107½	106½
Erie	77⅜	77¼	Illinois Central	92	90¾
Erie Preferred	100	99¾	Pittsburgh	67¼	67
Hudson	100½	100	Fort Wayne	63	61½
Toledo	96½	96	Rock Island	93¼	92½
Pacific Mail	186¼	185	Treasury Certifs.	99¾	99½
Quicksilver Co.	39	40	7-30 Tr. Notes	106¼	106

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	National	102
Manhattan	132	Merchants' Exchange	87
Merchants'	101	Commerce	95¾
Union	107	Broadway	140
City	120	Ocean	83½
Phœnix	105	Mercantile	120
Tradesmens'	102	American Exchange	98½
Fulton	140	Market	90
Greenwich	180	Corn Exchange	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	119		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	116	T. H. & Alt. 2ds pref.	90½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	125	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	110
N. Y. Cen 7s, Con., '76	126	Chi. & N. W. G. B ext	97
Erie firsts, '68	121	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71½
Erie thirds, '83	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	41½
Erie fourths, '80	111	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	70
Erie fifths, '88	109	Han. & St. Jo. 2ds	39
Hud. seconds, s. f, '85	121	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91
Harlem thirds, '68	107	Mil. & P du C., firsts	110
Mich. Cen., s. f. 8 ℘ c '82	130	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	128	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	79
N. Ind. & Gosh. line, '68	107	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	112½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	130½		

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of Feb. 1863:

Were	$829,734,47
Earnings month of Feb. 1862, were	601,594,67
Increase	$228,139,80

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $419,478 50, including for Customs, $166,090; Payments, $491,070 01; Balance, $14,348,712 56.

The Louisville *Journal*, of the 11th March, says:

"Messrs. SPRATT & Co., of the Pickett Warehouse, distinguished themselves yesterday by selling a hogshead of the new crop at the extraordinary price of *one hundred and eighteen dollars* per hundred pounds, the hogshead bringing $1,604 80. This, we believe, is the highest price ever paid for a hogshead of tobacco in the United States. It was grown by Mr. J. C. ANDERSON, of Meade County, shipped by Messrs. PHILLIPS & BRO., of Brandenburgh, and purchased by Messrs. ROPKE & Co., of this city. The first bid upon this hogshead was $45, the next one $50, then there was a general *scrimmage*. But for the transaction alluded to above, the sale of a single hogshead at the Boone Warehouse at $52 per hundred pounds would have been regarded as something extraordinary. This high-priced tobacco was grown by Mr. H. N. RICHARDSON, of Hart County, and was purchased by Messrs. R. A. ROBINSON & Co., the well-known manufacturers. Another hogshead, grown by Mr. G. W. NUNN, also of Hart County, was purchased by Mr. WILLETT, at the Ninth-street Warehouse, at the rate of $43 per hundred pounds.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Mar. 21	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Asia	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Mar. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Mar. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Mar. 7	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Mar. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Mar. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Hammonia	April 8	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	April 22	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—VALUABLE property at Orange, N. J.; a large store-house and three dwelling-houses, with 8 acres of land, situated in Orange, about 12 miles from New-York City and 3 miles from Newark, N. J., about half a mile from railroad; cars run every half hour. The store-house has been occupied as a store for 20 years past; a good stand for business. Corner property and valuable for improvement. Price $6,000. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of SAYRE BROTHERS, near Centre-st. depot, Newark, N. J.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A genteel two-story and attic frame house, with wing two-story, the whole containing sixteen rooms; built in the best manner; pleasantly located on Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st.; together with eight lots of ground, within two blocks of Broadway cars; three minutes to cars to Fulton Ferry; accessible at all hours. For further information apply to R. B. LOOMIS, No. 31 Pine-st., Security Fire Insurance Company, or to A. M. SUYDAM, on the premises.

ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STABLE NEAR UNION-SQUARE, FOR SALE.—The house and lot known as No. 41 East 16th-st. The house is 40 feet wide, built in the best manner, by Robert Hoe, Esq., for his own use. It has every modern improvement and convenience, with a fine stable on rear of the lot, approached by an alley-way of 10 feet. The property cost about $50,000. Will be sold much below its cost. For further particulars and permit to view, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 51st-st. and 2d-av.; size 21x80, three rooms deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, complete with all modern improvements, in perfect order, built by the recent owner for his own use, by day's work, at an expense of $16,000. Will sell it for $12,000. Can be seen during the day.

JOHN FOLEY,
No. 82 Lexington-av. and No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE FIRST-class four-story house No. 3[illegible]3 [illegible]th-st., near Broadway. Philadelphia brick front, built in the most substantial manner, of the best material, for the owner's use; contains all the modern improvements, and is in splendid order. Lot, extra depth, 13[illegible] feet. For further particulars apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, No. 201 Henry-st., below Clinton-st., having all the modern conveniences—Croton water, both hot and cold, bath, water-closets, stationary wash-tubs, hot-air furnace, and gas throughout. Apply to DANIEL CROMWELL, No. 127 Allen-st., or to THOS. WOODWARD, corner of Coenties-slip and Front-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE NEW two-story basement and sub-cellar houses, with modern improvements, on Bedford-av., near Willoughby; good neighborhood, and less than one block from Myrtle-av. cars. Price $3,000 each. Inquire of WM. MARTIN, on the premises, or of ALEX. UNDERHILL, corner Bedford and Park avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DOUBLE framed house, with nice garden of eight lots and carriage-house attached, in Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn; house is very convenient, garden and grounds in good order, with plenty of fruit-trees, grapes and shrubbery; makes a pleasant residence in an excellent neighborhood. Apply to C. L. BENEDICT, 74 Wall-st.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 84TH-ST., near Central Park; also, on 5th and 4th avs., 63d, 84th, 100th, 101st, 116th, 122d, 123d, 12[illegible]th, 12[illegible]th, 129th, 149th and 150th sts., all desirably located; also 5 lots on Lexington-av., including corner below 59th-st. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st., late with A. H. Muller.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE STORY ATTIC SUB-cellar and high stoop house No. 75 East 15th-st., near Irving-place, in perfect order, with all modern improvements. Apply at the house or to BRADLEY MILLS & WOODHULL, No 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE, English basement house No. 72 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold at a bargain, as the property must be disposed of immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, on Murray Hill, furnished or unfurnished; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 26 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK HOUSES IN COMplete order, in 30th-st., near 2d-av.; a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For price, &c., inquire of WM. E. DODGE, Esq., No. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, HIGH STOOP brick house No. 42 West 28th-st., 25x60, and partially furnished. Terms liberal. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st., (late with A. H. Muller.)

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st., and brick house No. 155 East 36th-st. Apply at the Engine Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAM'L LEGGETT.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 CARROLL-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn. House three-story brick; rents for 10 per cent. on price. Apply to CHAS. L. BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Thirty-two lots on 4th-av., and 102d and 103d sts., lying nearly together. Apply to C. A. MEIGS, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN 3[illegible]th and 43d sts., and on 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. W. W. PELL, No. 9 Carrol-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, or to rent for the Summer, completely furnished, a country residence on the Hudson River, in the village of Peekskill, N. Y. The house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath-room, hot and cold water in every chamber, speaking-tubes, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is thoroughly heated by steam. There is an abundance of choice fruit, a large carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars, call on JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., No. 14 Pine-st., or on HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., New-York, or address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NORWALK, CONN.—One of the most desirable locations in this village, situated on the hill at the head of the harbor, and commanding a fine view of the same; on said premises are a large barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings, all in good repair. For further particulars inquire of Mr. M. O. BANKS, No. 418 Broadway, or of the subscriber on the premises. A. MALLORY.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late Benjamin M. Brown, at Mamaroneck, one hour's ride from New-York City, and 5 minutes' from New-Haven Railroad Depot; beautifully situated on Long Island sound; spacious house and outbuildings, about 10 acres of choice land, with almost every variety of fruit—all in good order. Apply to WM. H. IRELAND, on the premises, or Messrs. STANLEY & BROWN, No. 12 Front-st., New-York. Rent low, to a desirable tenant.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS.—The house is situated on Broadway, about three minutes' walk from depot; has 12 rooms, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. The grounds are well filled with fruit and shade trees; good garden, stable, carriage-house, &c. If let the rent would be taken in board. Apply to LEMUEL WELLS, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 246 MERCER-ST., NEAR Waverley-place, about 40 feet front, with a carriage-way leading to a stable in the rear. It can be used advantageously for a manufacturing business, in connection with which a store on Broadway can be had, if desired. Apply to E. JONES, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER—A very desirable country residence at Dobb's Ferry, with fine river and inland view. The house is well built, and has the modern improvements; the grounds surrounding it are well stocked with grafted fruit trees, fine grapery and small fruits of every variety, shade trees, &c.; also good stable and carriage-house. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN MORristown, New-Jersey; said house is most eligibly situated in the centre of the town; is in perfect repair, and furnished with all the modern improvements, and has connected with it a convenient barn and outhouses, and a garden embracing two acres of ground, and well stocked with fruit. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to ALFRED MILLS, Esq., Morristown, N. J.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston post road, consisting of large dwelling house, gardener's lodge, stable, dairy and carriage-house. The garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with green-house. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order, situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from City; pleasantly located, with garden, well of good water; the house contains 11 rooms, and is only 3 minutes' walk from the railroad and stage depots; rent $1[illegible]5 a year. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One-half mile from Poughkeepsie, embracing 23 acres of land, superior buildings, plenty of apples, cherries, pears, peaches, grapes and berries; soil richly manured and highly productive. For full particulars, inquire of HALL & JELLIFFE, No. 166 Centre row, West Washington Market, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av.; nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN eight minutes walk of the depot, a cottage, with 7½ acres of land, carriage house, fine garden and fruit. The house contains eight rooms beside kitchen, and has furnace and gas. For particulars inquire of W. B. MEEKER, at Bank of New-York, or F. W. FOOTE, at Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN—A BEAUTIFUL country-seat, with four acres of land, 1½ miles from the centre of the city. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x50, with an addition 45x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ELI WHITNEY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26, 1863.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with some seven acres of land, in the County of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The house is of brick, with slate roof, [illegible], with an extension for kitchen and servants' rooms; barns and outbuildings. The premises contain a variety of choice fruit trees and shrubbery. For terms and permission to see the house, apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT KINGS BRIDGE, FOR THE SEAson, an old-fashioned cottage, plainly furnished, seven rooms, cellar and attic, with from one to five acres of ground, plenty of fruit, healthy location, close to salt water, one mile from Hudson River Railroad Station. For further particulars, inquire at No 54 2d-av., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE COST $6,000 for $3,800, if sold immediately; large house, barn, henhouse, fruits, shrubbery, evergreens, &c.; a handsome neighborhood; fine location; handy to City; one-half acre, 10 minutes' walk from Tremont depot, Harlem Railroad. Apply to G. W. OTCHETT, No. 2 New Chamber st., corner of Chatham st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Gas office, 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HOUSE, IN good order, containing 22 rooms, with garden, fruit trees and 10 acres of land, with privilege of 1[illegible] acres, situated on Staten Island, near the landing. Apply at No. 63 Whitehall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A very convenient two story double house and lot; price $4,000; rent $[illegible]. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, Address F. G. FRENCH, No. 152½ Fulton st., New-York.

TO LET AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE next to the Methodist Church, garden and orchard. Inquire at Mr. PIERSON'S store, near the depot.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. No moving May 1.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKERS.

TO LET OR LEASE—The large room, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, 37 feet 6 inches by [illegible] on first floor, now occupied by the Home Insurance Company, and will only be let for Insurance or Banking purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE WHOLE OR part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $156 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given immediately. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park row, New-York.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, near the Central Park, a two-story and attic house, with kitchen and cellar; water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent, $250 per year. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 8[illegible]th and 87th sts., the middle house, east side, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row. Possession 1st of May.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSE TO LET—on Keap-st., between Lee and Bedford avs., on high, open ground, and in the best neighborhood in this part of the city, within ten minutes' walk of the Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries. The house is three-story and basement, contains hot and cold water, wash trays, gas fixtures, heater and all the modern improvements and conveniences. Apply to FREDERICK SCHOLES, corner of Lee-av. and Rodney-st.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.:

No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $400.

These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO. No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THOSE TWO NEAT, three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.; all improvements and in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 11 and 1 to 3 o'clock. No. 86 will be sold with or without the furniture. JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 90 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 1[illegible]0 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A BAKERY, WITH TWO GOOD OVENS, large vault under the sidewalk, excellent three-story brick house, situated at No. [illegible]7 Charles-st. Possession of bakery can be had immediately, to a good tenant will be leased low. Inquire at JAMES McGAY'S cracker bakery, No. 34 Greenwich-av.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING-house No. 332 7th-av., the same will be let, furnished, to a family without children, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required; has all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Rent $1,600 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING, with the modern improvements, No. 22 West 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with stable and carriage-house, suitable for a gentleman or physician. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET AND FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON Heights and Fort Washington, a number of houses with grounds attached; also, two furnished houses. Inclose stamp for reply. A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th-st. and 10th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON BROADWAY, WEST side, between 17th and 18th sts., a large well lighted factory and wareroom, five stories high, 110 feet by 25, with rear entrance on 18th-st. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 536 Broadway.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE VALUable property No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Astor-place, running through to Mercer-st. Will be leased for a long term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NICELY FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, in Great Jones-st., to let at a low rent, for six months from the 1st of May. Apply to W. S. LIVINGSTON, No. 3 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, in good order, with gas and water complete. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply to H. FISHER, No. 5 Bible-house, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND SECond floor of No. [illegible] Broadway, 150 feet to Cortlandt Alley. Will separate if desired. All to be put in first-rate repair. GUSTAVUS S. BAYLIES, No. [illegible]0 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, Nos. 125, 127 and 1[illegible]3 Charlton-st.; hot and cold water baths and gas. Rent $[illegible]. Apply to PATTERSON, KNAPP & CO., 52[illegible] Washington-st., near the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE No. [illegible] St. Mark's-place, first size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x15 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIVE LOFTS, 50 feet by 25 feet each, in the well-lighted building No 90 Ann-st. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Flannel Sack Coats, lined;
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined;
Bootees, sewed;
Bootees, pegged;
Boots, pegged;
Boots, sewed;
Forage Caps,
Stockings,
Blankets,
Uniform Hats, felt;
Bed-sacks,
Regimental Colors, Infantry;
Felling Axes,
Felling Axe-handles,
Spades,
Canteens,
Drums,
Drumheads, batter;
Drumheads, snare;
Fifes.

Samples of which may be seen at this office.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn Inspectors, appointed on the part of the United States.

Bidders will state what quantities they propose to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract, should one be awarded to the party making the bid.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Sack Coats,' 'Bootees,' 'Forage Caps,' 'Stockings,' &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

For delivery on 6th of April, 1863:

1,900 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

Bidders to state whether their *Prime Mess* is packed *strictly* in accordance with "Getty's directions," and if not, will please describe the cut and manner of packing, and will also state where five barrels can be seen, to be examined as a sample before accepting the bid, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

860 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF.—The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

76 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

51,875 pounds of first quality *thoroughly cured* SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

6,000 pounds first quality SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

The Hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

2,904 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The barrels to be full head-lined, and bungs sealed when required.

2,556 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be delivered in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head lined.

112,500 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

12,500 pounds of carefully selected TEA, in half chests, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; boxes to be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and Chopmarks to accompany the usual samples. Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

185,000 pounds of dry, light yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

11,570 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one fluid ounce, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

27,200 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 14 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

51,250 pounds of good hard SOAP.

920 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half barrels adapted to the purpose, with full head lining, sixty pounds to the bushel.

6,250 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in cypress half barrels, with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

750 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted.

3,000 gallons of good common WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops; heads and iron hoops painted.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of April, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well coopered barrels.

For delivery on the 13th of April, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 20th of April, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 27th of April, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions, also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package of every article.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President Association Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights signed by a professional Public Weigher must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers, whose bids are not accepted, are requested to send for their samples on THURSDAY, 26th instant.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, No. 6 State-st., until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for supplying the following articles of Stationery, viz.:

908 reams Foolscap Paper.
1,846 reams Letter Paper.
3 reams Folio Post Paper.
83 reams Wrapping Envelope Paper.
289 reams Note Paper.
3,343 sheets White Blotting Paper.
10,000 Official Envelopes No. 10.
400,000 Official Envelopes No. 9.
200,000 Envelopes, letter size.
1,200 Cap Paper Blank Books, assorted.
110 dozen Memorandum Books.
10 Letter Books for copying press, 10 quires.
117 dozen quart bottles Black Ink.
100 dozen pint bottles Black Ink.
40 dozen bottles Red Ink.
110 dozen papers Walkden's Black Inkpowder.
125 pounds Red Wafers.
660 pounds Red Sealing-Wax.
1,000 gross Steel Pens, assorted.
700 dozen Penholders.
7,000 Quills, No. —.
432 dozen Lead-pencils, black.
1 dozen each Red and Blue Pencils.
2 dozen Spools Red Tape.
888 dozen pieces Red Tape.
53 dozen Ink-Stands.
28 dozen tin Paper Folders.
7 dozen Erasers.
4 dozen Wafer Stamps.
2 dozen Water Boxes.
3 dozen Sand Boxes.
7 dozen bottles Mucilage, large.
3 dozen India-Rubbers.
10 dozen Rulers, round or flat.

All the above-mentioned articles to be packed in good, strong cases and delivered at such place as may be required in the City, at the expense of the contractor.

Samples of the articles may be seen at this office until the time for opening the proposals.

Persons offering to supply the articles will please indorse them "Proposals for Stationery."

The privilege of rejecting all bids is reserved.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster United States Army.

$100,000 WANTED.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, up to 10 o'clock A. M. of March 28, 1863, for any part of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Cook County, Illinois, issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and payable at the office of the Treasurer of said county, in the City of Chicago, in ten years from the first day of April, 1863; interest payable semi-annually.

At the time above mentioned (March 28, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.) the bids will be opened at the Supervisor's Room, in the Court-house, in Chicago.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Those making proposals will please state the size of the Bonds preferred by them.

The entire indebtedness of Cook County, exclusive of the above, is only Seventy-six Thousand Dollars, and a sinking fund provided for its extinction.

H. Z. CULVER,
PAUL CORNELL,
M. C. NILES,
AARON GIBBS,
Special Com. Cook County Board of Supervisors.
CHICAGO, March 6, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., March 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR MILK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M. of the 20th inst., from producers, for supplying Bellevue Hospital, Blackwell's and Randall's Island, for one year, commencing on the 1st of April next, with pure, unskimmed country milk, of the best quality, no part of which shall be from swill-fed cows.

Satisfactory evidence will be required as to the ability of parties to furnish the quantity required without default at the times specified; and proposals to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, under their signatures, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application to the Commissioners at their office.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th inst., for the transportation by steamers—to be approved by this Department—of five hundred or any less number of horses, and seventy head of cattle, hence to New-Orleans, La. Bids will be received for the transportation of the animals per head, or for the steamers by the day; but in either case the vessels will be required to furnish water casks, water, put up stalls for the animals, and provisions for the ostlers and herdsmen.

Bidders will please state the name of the vessels, place where they may be seen, and the price per head for the animals, or per day for the vessels, and indorse "Proposal for Transportation."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 18th inst. for Cut Stone for Fountain Basin on the Central Park, and for setting the same. Plans and specifications and information respecting the same, will be furnished at the office above-mentioned. Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed, "Proposals for Fountain Basin." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.

(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Second and Sixth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to the Chairman or one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 6, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on SATURDAY, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall, to take into consideration the extending of Franklin street in a direct line from the southerly corner of Franklin and Baxter streets to a point on the westerly side of Mott street, five feet northerly of house and lot number thirty seven, thence in a direct line to the southerly corner of Doyer street and Bowery, and to be in width fifty feet northerly therefrom.

MICHAEL C. GROSS,
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee on Street Openings.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
DAVID FITZGERALD,

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering several resolutions, &c., referred to said Committee, relative to paving streets with Belgian pavement. All persons interested are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
F. I. A. BOOLE, } Committee on Streets.
JOHN HARDY,

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
SATURDAY	April 4	SATURDAY	April 25
TUESDAY	May 5	TUESDAY	June 9

FIRST CABIN, from .... $95 to $135

Each berth, according to size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms—all having the same privileges in the Saloons, and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First Cabin only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age half fare. Infants free.

SECOND CABIN—State Room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70

THIRD CABIN—Intermediate State Rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food $50

STEERAGE, with superior accommodations $30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP,
MARY SANFORD,
CAPT. MORRILL,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage, apply at any of the Company's Offices or at the principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

One of the Company's steamers will succeed the *Mary Sanford* and sail on or about the 1st.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS PER ADAMS EXPRESS STEAMER FAH-KEE.—The steamship MARY A. BOARDMAN has been substituted for the FAH-KEE. All goods shipped to go by the latter vessel have been transferred to the M. A. BOARDMAN, to sail this day. Shippers who have effected insurance will please note the change.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

AND

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, &C.

PRIZE MONEY TO THE "ALBATROSS."—The late Paymaster of the United States steamer *Albatross* is prepared to pay the prize money to the officers and crew of this steamer, at No. 16 Spruce-st. Officers' hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that her usual semi-annual opening of imported French Millinery will take place on THURSDAY next, March 19, at No. 125 Bleecker st., west of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.
CAPITAL .... $1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over sixty square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain region of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 35 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at that point cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and also at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., No. 43 Exchange-place, where further information may be obtained. Twenty-five per cent. will be required when the whole subscription is made up, and the balance may be paid in installments, if desired.

The subscribers, who are connected with the Company, will be in the city in a few days, and may be seen at one or the other of the above places.

JAMES H. LUCAS,
THOMAS ALLEN, } of St. Louis.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1863.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 26, 1863.

Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that this Company will redeem on the 31 day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, forty one of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for the sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offers of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund." Which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 31 day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds that, in case there are no bids offered to sell said bonds, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company aforesaid will, upon presentation at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., redeem, at par and accrued interest, by consecutive numbers of outstanding bonds, forty one of said bonds, beginning at No. 121 and running to No. 14[illegible], inclusive; Nos. 1 6, 14[illegible] and 149 to 1[illegible], inclusive; Nos. [illegible] to [illegible], inclusive; Nos. 165, 166, 16[illegible], and Nos. 1[illegible] to [illegible], inclusive; and that from and after the 31 day of April, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT BONDS direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, as heretofore.

On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 23 Wall-st.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 18th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty Year Bonds, [illegible] secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad [illegible] and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $2[illegible]9,[illegible]82, and the net earnings were [illegible], with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are [illegible] times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $[illegible]. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New York.—Feb. 19, 1863.

R. B. MASON,
JOHN LORD, } Trustees.
H. L. STOUT,

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

James Kelly,
Samuel Willets,
Adam W. Spies,
Cornelius L. Everitt,
John A. Deveau,
Denton Pearsall,
Charles J. Dodge,
John R. Paxton,
Samuel Weeks,
Henry Shields,
Andre Froment,
Joseph H. Godwin,
Alfred Moore,
Benjamin W. Floyd,
Andrew R. Black,
D. Hennesey,
Stinson Abrahams, M. D.,
Cornelius B. Timpson,
John Mollard,
John F. Bailey,
Aaron Hardman,
Henry W. Smith,
Jesse A. Marshall,
William Laimbeer,
Samuel F. Paterson.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES KELLY was unanimously re-elected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS Vice President for the ensuing year.

A. [illegible] M. ROOME, Secretary.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago at the Office of the Company, on the 1st day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES, } Commissioners.
A. C. BADGER,

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1863.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD, DAYTON, OHIO, March 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Company will repurchase all of their outstanding 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, Nos. 9[illegible] to 1,200 inclusive, at 80 per cent. of their par value, as per contract made with the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, dated Feb. 8, 186[illegible]. If presented at the Banking House of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, within sixty days from date hereof.

PRESERVED SMITH, Treasurer.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST.—Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.

JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D H. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS now falling due, collected promptly by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

25TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1863.

"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 2," PRIOR TO 1853.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of One and a-half per Cent. (1½) from the undivided assets, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Company, by applying at No. 88 Wall-st.

WM. H. ASPINWALL, President.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, March 12, 1863.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Semi Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., has been declared and is payable on demand at their branch office, No. 62 Wall st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND CITIZEN'S BANK, BROOKLYN, March 10, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.

O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, March 9, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of $3 per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DENTISTRY

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth or roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so through the agency of my new CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM and ETHER. Gold sets inserted, $20. Vulcanite, $8. Gold fillings, $1. Silver and Dentine, 50c. Extracting, 25c.

Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach a sermon to young men at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. Dr. H. G. WESTON will preach a sermon the following Sunday evening at his own church.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY OF THE ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., will be held on SUNDAY, 15th inst. Sermon by Bishop SIMPSON at 10½ A. M. At 3 o'clock, the Missionary Anniversary of the Sabbath School will be held. Addresses by Messrs. L. [illegible] WEED, C. D. FOSS and H. B. RIDGAWAY. Evening services at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. CROOKS, Bishop SIMPSON and others. The public are invited to attend.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Grave, Life*, [illegible] *the one of R tribut[illegible]*—the third of a course on *Future Life*. At 7½ P. M., on *The Son Abroad*. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Monthly Concert at 3 o'clock, singing by the vocalists and school. Mr. SMITH will also deliver a short lecture on *Jerusalem*, illustrated with maps.

AN ARMY AND HOSPITAL MEETING will be held in the Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church, SABBATH, at 7½ P. M., to aid in supplying religious reading to our soldiers in hospital and field. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. JUNKIN, father-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, and others. A collection will be taken for the Board of Publication to assist in their army work. All are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular children's service, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. No sermon; short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and the friends to such missions are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth sts. to the Five Points.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN [illegible] Hall, corner of 4th st. and Avenue C. Rev. J. [illegible] will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at the above-named place; service to commence at 7 P. M. Subject—[illegible]. Seats free to which the public are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, FORTY-FIRST-ST., near 6th-av.—Prof. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Morning text—Deut., vi, 6, 9. Evening subject—*The Unpardonable* [illegible], for which the right hand of fellowship will be given to ten or twelve new members. Strangers made welcome.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., OF TRINITY Church, will preach THIS EVENING in the French Church "Du St. Esprit," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Sermon in English; church services, French. Rev. Dr. VERREN will preach in French in the morning. Morning services at 10½; evening at 7½.

LEE-AV. SUNDAY SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—Anniversary of the Lee-av. Sabbath School Benevolent Society SUNDAY EVENING. Addresses by Rev. C. [illegible] and others. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Collection in aid of Society. Boys' meeting every Thursday evening at 7½.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. PAINTER; AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., by Rev. R. HANKS; EVENING, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. [illegible], President Boston Conference. The public invited. Seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn, will deliver the tenth of this series of Doctrinal Discourses, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Incarnation.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY the Rector will preach in the Morning, and Rev. F. DILLON EAGAN in the Evening. Seats free.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—(PROTESTANT Episcopal).—Rev. G. J. GEER, D. D., Rector, 54th st., west of 8th-av. Morning service on Sundays at 10½ o'clock; Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.; Evening service at 7½ o'clock. On SUNDAY EVENING, March 15, the Rector will preach to young men.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Religious services every evening next week. The Pastor will continue his discourses on the *Alphabet of Con[illegible]*.

GREENE ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. ALEX. McLEAN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. W. McALLISTER at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening, and Prayer-meeting on Friday evening. Seats free, and strangers and others are invited.

CHARLES C. GOSS WILL PREACH TO strangers, young men and the public generally, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at [illegible] o'clock, upon *Death and the Future*, and at 7½, *The [illegible]*. Rehearsal New-York University, SATURDAY EVENING.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., OF TRINITY Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in the French Episcopal Church "Du St. Esprit," West 22d-st. Sermon in English; Church Services in French. Rev. Dr. VERREN will preach in French in the MORNING. Morning Services commence at 10½; Evening, at 7½.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BEFORE the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 15. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner Court and President sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching in this house SUNDAY MORNING, 15th inst., by Dr. E. D. HITCHCOCK; Evening, by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—COOPER INSTITUTE, ROOM NO. 26.—Rev. W. H. SWARTZ preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject in the afternoon—*Habakkuk's Vision.*—Hab., 2 and 3. All are invited. Seats free.

CHRIST IS COMING!—AND HIS MESSENGER, who is sent to call the guests to the Marriage Supper, will proclaim the Word of Judgment and Salvation, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery. Seats free, and all friends of Christ invited.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS preaches on SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the question—*Can the Sinner expect Salvation on the ground of Divine Justice?*

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture at 7½ o'clock, SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*Jonah Swallowed by the Great Fish.* The public are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, on SUNDAY at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening. Subject in the Evening—*The Penalty as Eternal as the Law.*

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. M. MAHAN, D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, March 15, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY, Rector of St. James' Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7½. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church in Crosby-st., corner of Grand st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., OF CALIFORNIA, will preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY, March 15, inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Grand-st., Jersey City, near the ferry.

PROF. MOFFAT, OF PRINCETON, WILL preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st.

IN THE FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Feasting and Fasting.*

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS,

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock each evening, the private gallery of paintings of a gentleman of this City, comprising many very important

ORIGINAL AMERICAN WORKS

of a national character. Also, some superb copies of the works of the old masters, and a large number of American and English pictures of great merit. On exhibition five days before sale, and catalogues ready. Full particulars to-morrow.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

SALE OF WILLIAM T. P. ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS,

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 7½ o'clock. A collection of eighty paintings, the most recent productions of this distinguished artist's pencil, comprising a pleasing variety of landscapes, historical, Scriptural and other subjects. On exhibition one week before sale. Full particulars to-morrow.

A. VANDERPOOL & Co., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TO-MORROW, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., comprising rosewood, black walnut and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bronzes, paintings by eminent artists, rosewood piano-forte, suites, plate mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, silverware, velvet and Brussels carpets, statuary, &c.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

MILLER & KENNELLY WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st., full lot. Sale positive.

TO BUILDERS.—BRICK, LIME, LATH, CEMENT, &c., at foot of 128th-st. and 12th-av., Harlem, by G. W. NOBLE, recently with R. H. Lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management takes pleasure in announcing that it has secured the only opportunity which can offer itself, for the present, for the reintroduction to the public of New-York, of

MR. SETCHELL,
THE DISTINGUISHED COMEDIAN,
who will commence a limited engagement of
THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
on
THURSDAY, March 19,
making his first appearance in this City for five years as
CAPTAIN CUTTLE,
in
DOMBEY & SON,
and
MADAME VANDERPANTS,
in THE 1,000 MILLINERS,
as performed by him, with unvarying success, in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8.
STILL MORE VARIETY
AND
CONSTANT CHANGE.
MONDAY—POOR GENTLEMAN.
(Mr. George Holland's Benefit.)
TUESDAY—The BUSY BODY.
WEDNESDAY—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.
THURSDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
(Mr. H. Isherwood's Benefit.)
FRIDAY—(last time) MONEY.
SATURDAY—SPRING AND AUTUMN,
AND
SKETCHES IN INDIA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, March 17,
PASCAL ET CHAMBORD;
OU, DEUX ENFANTS DE LA REPUBLIQUE, (1795) Com. in two acts.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered for 10½ o'clock, P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 19.
EXTRA PERFORMANCE.
Benefit of Mr. ERNEST GRAVIER.
SATURDAY, MARCH 21,
Matinée Française at 12½ P. M.
Admission 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT NIGHT OF MR. GEORGE HOLLAND,
MONDAY, March 16,
First time this season, the fine old Comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON,
No. 551 Broadway,

Calls the attention of Ladies requiring Mourning Goods to his immense Stock of desirable Dress Goods for Deep and Second Mourning. Many new Styles and Materials very handsome—in fact, decided novelties, not to be found in any other house. Our stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, and Shawls will be found very superior.

Having just completed extensive improvements, which makes this the largest, as it is probably the most popular house of the kind in the world, and, of course, possess facilities not within reach of smaller establishments. Ladies may rest assured that hitherto, as heretofore, nothing shall be wanting to secure their most liberal patronage.

We have on hand a very large stock of Bombazines, Silks, and other Dress Goods, which we are selling less than present cost of importation. Call and examine. Please observe,

JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-streets, one block above the St. Nicholas and one below the Metropolitan Hotels.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,

No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.,

LADIES WILL FIND
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION
OF
FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH POPLINS, CHALLIES, BAREGES,
DRAB, MODE, SLATE AND BLACK ALPACAS,
(Now so fashionable,)
SILK WARP EPINGLINE CLOTHS, MOZAMBIQUES, FRENCH PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
BRILLIANTS, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS.

We are now offering

A LARGE STOCK OF
OIL-BOILED GROS DE RHINES and TAFFETAS,
at a small advance on last year's prices.
Also,
A choice assortment of PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
much under the present market value.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

We are now offering our large stock of
COTTON GOODS,
consisting of the favorite brands of
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 SHEETINGS,
about 20 per cent. lower than the present
WHOLESALE PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
623 BROADWAY. 623
M. & A. MYERS & CO.
Have now in store a large assortment of
NEW GOODS,
Suitable for Spring and Summer wear.
MOURNING MILLINERY
In great variety.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
No. 623 Broadway.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—75 CENTS. NICE COLORS; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hosiery, Under-garments, Leggings, Sontags and Ladies' Drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine Merino Vests, 75 cents; Zephyr Worsted, Saxony Yarns, all colors. Alexandre's Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

ENGINEER.—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE engineer, high or low pressure, whose health will not permit him to remain in his present place, (a large mill,) desires a situation; a steamboat preferred. Address H. P., Box No. 1,436 Post-office.

AS COPYIST, &c.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as copyist in an office, or to attend a physician's office, or to act as cashier. Address M. G., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. Unexceptionable references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of family in a dry goods, hardware or house furnishing store, having had experience in each; the very best of reference as to honesty and diligent attention to business. Direct to Box No. 208, Brooklyn Post-office. L. I.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED

IN A FIRST-CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT an intelligent and capable SALESMAN who understands the French or French and Spanish language. Address Box No. 2,256 Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, a smart, tidy and competent girl, that can come well recommended, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; will find a good home, and receive kind treatment and a full equivalent for her services. Call at No. 132 West 40th-st.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, AS COACHMAN, &c., a single man who understands his business perfectly; he must also take care of and milk a cow, work some in a garden, be willing and obliging; to go a short distance in the country. Apply to Mr. CURTIS, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 11 Wall-st.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A PRACTICAL WORKING man, who understands farming, vegetable gardening and care of horses. Apply to C. L. DIMON, No. 110 Wall-st.

ERRAND AND OFFICE BOY WANTED—In a wholesale store in this City. One who resides with his parents, and can write a fair hand, preferred. Salary first year, $50. Address Box No. 1,789 Post-office, in handwriting of the applicant.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN AS waiter; none but those who are capable, and have the highest references, need apply. Inquire at 11 A. M., at No. 47 Lafayette-place.

A COPYIST.—WANTED, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, a good copyist; must be a good writer and temperate. Address, in handwriting, and giving references, Box No. 1,629 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ARCHITECT, A BOY ABOUT 15 years of age, who desires to learn the profession; Address, in handwriting of the applicant, F. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention; home comforts and experienced medical care can be fully realized; family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BARTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN only, where there is a stable on the rear end of the lot, for one horse, between 40th and 45th sts., Madison and 8th avs. Private family preferred. Address Box No. 1[illegible]5 *Times* Office, stating terms.

TWO ENTIRE UNFURNISHED FLOORS in a large first-class house on Murray Hill is offered to a party of gentlemen or a family of high standing wishing a liberal private table and an exclusive home. Address W. W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suit a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

PERSONAL.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST, was born with a natural gift: she tells the past and the future; she causes speedy marriages; shows a likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. Ring basement bell.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1863.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
A short time longer of
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY.

This smallest, most beautiful and fascinating specimen of petite humanity, will be on exhibition at all hours, for only a few days more, in company with

COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
the two together making by far
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS
ever seen on the face of the globe—smaller, even, than
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.

Also to be seen,
THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
or River Horse, from the River Nile, in Egypt.
Also,
MASTER ROBERT HENRY HENDERSHOOT,
the little
HERO DRUMMER BOY,
HERO DRUMMER BOY,
HERO DRUMMER BOY,
the first to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh.
THREE BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH,
with large Speckled Brook Trout, and other living Fish, swimming in the
CRYSTAL PONDS OF OCEAN AND RIVER WATER
in the Grand Aquarium. Also,
THE LEARNED MUSICAL SEAL, NED!
which plays tunes upon a musical instrument! THE GREAT ROARING BLACK SEA LION; WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY; BEAR SAMSON; MONSTER SNAKES; HAPPY FAMILY; WAX FIGURES, &c.

ONE WEEK MORE
of those wonders of the world, whose astounding performances are absolutely beyond belief the
MALE AND FEMALE ARAB GYMNASTS.
MALE AND FEMALE ARAB GYMNASTS.
MALE AND FEMALE ARAB GYMNASTS.
MALE AND FEMALE ARAB GYMNASTS.
JUGGLERS, ACROBATS AND CONTORTIONISTS.

They will appear at each performance, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, at which time will also be enacted, for the first time, a

NEW MILITARY DRAMA,
NEW MILITARY DRAMA,
NEW MILITARY DRAMA,
NEW MILITARY DRAMA,
with splendid scenery, music and mechanism, entitled
THE ROLL OF THE DRUM,
in which the entire company appear.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER,
appears at each performance in his inimitable songs.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.—This is to certify that I am taking lessons in the above of Prof. HURLBERT. His system for the scientific education of the human voice is most complete. Those who have a thin nasal voice can soon change it to a beautiful orotund. Vocal and respiratory culture afford us the highest order of exercise, and prevent disease of the throat and lungs. Clergymen, teachers and others, will do well to call. Excellent system for ladies. Prof. H. is very successful in the cure of stammering. One young man lately cured is preparing for college. Parties can communicate with him by calling at the Vocal Gymnasium, No. 25 East 27th-st.

A FRIEND TO ORATORY.

FOUR GRAND PANORAMAS ON THE same night at Banvard's Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway—THE OHIO, THE MISSISSIPPI, THE WAR, and THE MISSOURI. Only 25 cents; children, 15 cents. EVERY EVENING, at 7¾. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

LECTURES.

HENRY GILES LECTURES,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.
FIRST LECTURE.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.
Subject
IRISH CHARACTER, MENTAL AND MORAL.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, P. M.
The Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Tickets for sale at the principal Book and Music Stores.

MRS. HULDAH ALLEN, M. D., AT THE request of the ladies will again repeat her course of lectures on Physiology and Hygiene, in the basement of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway. Subject for Monday—*The Human Frame.* Course 50 cents. One lecture 20 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring Term opens April 1, and continues thirteen weeks. The Circular of the school contains full particulars in regard to terms, advantages, course of study, etc., and may be had by application to the Principal, or to Dr. Weisse, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 14th st.

REFERENCE.—Rev. Robert R. Booth, Mercer-st. Church.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., offers board and tuition for 14 weeks or $47. Term opens April 17, (both sexes;) 14 teachers; 60 Cadets in Military Department; superior Commercial College. Write for the new catalogue.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifteen weeks, from April 1 to the close of the year. Superior advantages for vocal and instrumental music. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, Latin, Italian and Music, desires a reengagement as resident teacher in a school or family. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 2,773 New-York Post-office.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, residing in a village, wishes to engage, for the benefit of his daughter, a young lady who has been thoroughly taught the piano and singing. Address, stating terms and other requirements, M. A. T., Hartford, Conn.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a German lady, a native of Saxony, a situation as nursery governess, and to teach German and music, vocal and instrumental. Salary of less consequence than a good home. Apply, for a few days, at No. 12 East [illegible]th-st.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A French lady as resident governess; must be a thorough musician. Apply, between 11 and 3, or address J. B. WRIGHT, Esq., No. 63 William-st.

WANTED—IN A MILITARY SCHOOL, TO INSTRUCT in drill and military science, an educated instructor—a West Point graduate preferred. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 1[illegible]th-st. and North River Manhattanville, N. Y. [illegible] DUNNING.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED, EITHER silent or active, in one of the most successful business monopolies in this country, netting a profit of one hundred per cent. For particulars, direct to W. S. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED HOSIERY and fancy business, must be sold immediately, as the owner is going to Europe. Call at No. 4[illegible]5 8th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second and third floors and one room on the fourth floor of the building corner of Duane, Centre and Reade sts. Light on three sides. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS, Centre, corner Reade sts.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, TWO LARGE rooms, 50x100 feet, basement and first floor, corner 2[illegible]th-st. and 7th-av., suitable for manufactory. Apply at No. 2[illegible]4 7th-av., or No. 2[illegible]9 Canal-st., up stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR TWO months, by a family consisting of a gentleman and wife and three children; a moderate sized house east of 4th-av. preferred. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,579 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY OR WILLIAMSBURGH, suitable for two small families; must have gas and water, and be convenient to the ferries. Address, stating terms and full particulars, V. C. R., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A three story house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. The party desiring to rent will prove a good tenant. Rent must be moderate. Address E. C. W., Box No. 176 *Times* office.

WANTED, FURNISHED, A LARGE MANSION, suitable for a first-class boarding house, within 30 miles of New-York. Address, stating particulars, E. S., No. 17 Waverley place, near Broadway.

HYGIENIC WHISKEY,
EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
Highly recommended by the Faculty for all cases of
PULMONARY AFFECTIONS
and GENERAL DEBILITY,
At the celebrated Wine and Ale room, corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., under the Atlantic Bank.
WM. O. GILBERT, Agent.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 335 9th-av., 508 6th av., 48 8th-av., and 11 S. 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City, where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 8th -st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Continued from First Page.

as most of us do, that I had driven him to the wall, for I had pressed him so hard. At last he exclaimed, "To be serious about this thing, Mr. JOHNSON, a large proportion of the people of Georgia are not prepared to submit to the Administration of any man coming up from the ranks of the people as ABRAHAM LINCOLN has." I thought I saw through the whole thing then, I thought I understood them, that they had become tired of free Government and had become fearful of trusting the institutions of this Government to the great mass of the people and that the time had come at which they would chance it. Well, I am free to say this, that I am opposed to an aristocracy. I am for this Government as it is, and if it requires alteration let it be amended according to the Constitution of the United States. (Applause.) I am opposed to an aristocracy of money, of banks, of railroads, or monopolies of any kind. I am opposed to a sort of brainless aristocracy resting upon decayed family reputation. While I say this, though it may seem somewhat paradoxical, I am in favor of an aristocracy,—yes, I am in favor of an aristocracy of virtue, of talent, of intelligence, of merit, of worth. [Applause.] I am in favor of an aristocracy of labor. [Applause.] That which elevates the great mass of mankind is the aristocracy I am in favor of. [Applause.] Let each and every man, without regard to antecedents rise and stand upon his own intrinsic worth and merit, [applause,] and whether Mr. LINCOLN came from the cabin or castle it mattered not with me, the question was whether he came according to the form of law? [Applause.] And to show still further this pretext, don't we know and don't we see from the South having it in its power to adopt all these propositions, that it was a mere pretext, and that they wanted to avail themselves of a favorable occasion? What was it that LINCOLN could do after he came in that would be injurious to the South? Had not we a majority of six in the Senate? What could Mr. LINCOLN have done? and did not I tell gentlemen so upon the floor—"Stay, and if you think you have wrongs—if the South have been trampled upon, stay and let us fight this battle inside of the Constitution and not in violation of it. [Applause.] And if any attempts are made or measures adopted inimical to the truth, we have the power in our hands." What was it that Mr. LINCOLN could have done that we could not have arrested—he came into power with his hands crossed; he could not make his Cabinet unless we wanted it. We could have rejected every nomination he sent in there. Why did not we stay there and do it, if there was any wrong? Why did we go out, and try to break up the Government? It shows that we wanted to break up the Government. I say 'we,' I don't belong to that party—[laughter]—but the South; he could not send a Minister abroad, unless it was confirmed by our consent. Where, then, was the danger? And if he send one abroad, and he made a treaty that was inimical and unfriendly to our institutions, it could not become a treaty of the land unless adopted by two-thirds of the Senate. Where then was the danger? He could not even send a Consul, he could not draw his $25,000 to furnish his house, and buy his meat and bread, unless we appropriated it. Where was the great danger, then, of LINCOLN'S coming into power? But it showed that we were acting the hypocrite, that we were playing false to the country and violating the Constitution we had been sworn to support. [Applause.] But they became satisfied that even if Mr. LINCOLN was turned out in four years the prospects of JEFF. DAVIS and BOB TOOMBS and JACK SLIDELL for greatness in this country, were dwindling and diminishing in the distance, [applause,] that there were others coming up who were making their way into the hearts and affections of the great mass of the people, and that after Mr. LINCOLN went out they were to be excluded—hence we were trying to destroy the Government and to set up a Southern aristocracy. Now, in connection with what has been said on this subject of negroes I am a Southern man. I have owned slaves, and when this infernal, this nefarious, this diabolical, this hell-born and hell-bound rebellion broke out [applause] I owned ten negroes that would sell for as much money as any other ten that will be found within the limit of that State, but, by way of securing to me my peculiar Southern rights, they took them and appropriating them to their own use, [laughter,] and my wife and children were turned into the street, and the house and lot and other property, the result of the industry of my own hands, was converted into barracks and hospitals for butternuts. This is the way they give rights, and I don't think they ought to have much right to complain. But in connection with what has been said, let me say to you that my Democracy was learned in the school of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. THOMAS JEFFERSON believed that traitors ought to be hung, and tried to hang the BURR, and JACKSON, the CALHOUN, and I am for punishing traitorous men who are enemies to this Government. I care not for banks or tariffs whatever, or Slavery. If they are in the way of the car of State, they must get out of the way. [Applause.] Hence I am for the Constitution and the law, and if Slavery is in the way, it must get out. I am for the Government, as it was given to us by our forefathers, with Slavery, or without Slavery. [Applause.] If all else must be sacrificed, I say let it be done, but preserve this Government. What is anything worth without it? Because we could begin anew with these same principles, and in a short time rebuild ourselves, and march with the nations of the earth. I say that rather than have the Government destroyed, I would send every African back to his native land, and even to let Africa itself float off from the rest of the world, and let it shift beyond the point of gravitation, rather than this Government should sink. It is very easy to find fault with those in authority, but it seems to me our duty is *first* to save the country, and then talk about parties. Let me ask compromisers a question. Suppose the rebellion succeeds, what use have they got for you? They are sure only to treat you with contempt. Suppose our own Government puts down this rebellion—and it will do it—where will you go then? [Laughter.] I would ask in good faith, what will be done with Southern Unionists if you settle by compromise? I come back by the Constitution and ask for a Republican form of Government for them. I want to know if the thousands of Union men who fled from the tyranny of the rebels, are to be consigned to the charitable hemp of Southern traitors? Shall they be neglected by this Government? Is this their reward for loyalty? Unfurl your Stars and Stripes, and give them the chance to show their devotion to the flag. Women now are insulted, children murdered, fathers and sons chased and hunted in the woods by red Indians, who cut off their ears and show them as trophies. What response is there to their groans? None whatever; and yet you talk about compromise. Their condition is fearful; their loyalty is unimpeachable where it requires courage to be loyal. When I see them, as I often do, I feel like exclaiming:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land." [Applause.]

Oh, I want you to help them. I can hear their cries, see their tears, and almost feel their pains and appreciate their sufferings. I hear the cries of pain; their blood cries from the tongueless caverns of the earth to the Nation and the Constitution for aid. Will it be withheld? Are you men? Are you freemen? Have you homes, and wives and children, or nature in you? If so, I know their appeal will not be in vain. [Applause.] And the time will come when you will send more to redeem them from slavery. Here, where everything goes on finely, you scarcely realize what is going on there. You have prosperity and comfort. There is the track of war, consumed dwellings and new made graves, with no stones. Look at the men and officers who have fallen, and will you now retreat ingloriously. Will you let these brave men sleep beneath the rebel flag? Are you prepared to let the grave of WASHINGTON sleep within the confines of treachery? or of JEFFERSON, or of JACKSON within their borders. If I thought so, there would be some rising Peter in your midst who would raise another crusade that the graves and bones of these men may be redeemed. *Compromise!* Compromise over the ruins of your Constitution, over the Stars and Stripes! He who will do it is prepared to turn and take the other side and batter the Government down itself. No compromise until the Stars and Stripes are placed in the capital of every State of this Confederacy. [Applause.] Let the last life be lost, the last dollar spent, and the last drop of blood be spilled, but do not let us compromise. Let us go forward and pour out our blood as the last libation upon Freedom's altar. Let our men and officers take the Stars and Stripes and meet our enemies, and if need be, let it be baptised in fire from the sun and the heart's blood of the nation; but our Government must stand. The word compromise should be stricken from our vocabulary, and have no further existence till this rebellion is crushed. I cannot close without thanking the tenderer portion of this audience, who have honored us with their presence here, to-night. [Applause.] At the South the ladies have been the animating spirit of the rebellion. When woman unsexes herself, she is prepared to do most anything, and at the South they have almost ceased to be women. But if their influence is so potent on the wrong side, how great it will be if exerted on the right. Hence I appeal to the ladies to use their influence in conversation and otherwise in favor of the Union. Your influence is very great, and she is the power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself. She can by whispering in his ear certain facts, and a hesitating husband would dally no longer, but at once to his duty. She should rather be a soldier's widow than a coward's wife. [Applause.] And we would say to younger ladies that timid suitors who won't stand by their country won't stand by their wives. [Applause.] I was glad to hear of the Greek mother. Hers was a noble example. Woman's influence should be exerted for the right. Yes, she can do much. In ancient times we know they gave up their jewels, and their hair, even, for their country. Yes,

"Woman, God bless her,
She's as good as she is fair;
As pure and good as angels are—
To see her is to love her."

The time will soon come when the benign star of peace will again shine forth, when all shall go, as BYRON well said, as

"Merry as a marriage bell."

Let us take this Constitution. I have traveled by night and by day for its vindication. Let us take it as the ark of our safety, as the palladium of our liberty. Let us stand by it, and join in one fraternal hug, and lay it on the altar of our country, and with animated faces swear by the Gods that our country shall be saved, and our Constitution unimperilled. Let us fight JEFF. DAVIS and his band of conspirators. Permit me to tender you my sincere thanks for your attention this evening. I feel profoundly grateful for this manifestation of loyalty, and the demonstrations made for the maintainance of the Constitution. You have my profound thanks for these manifestations, and I shall never forget it, and if my Government shall triumph, as triumph it surely will, then my highest hope will be attained, my dearest wish be gratified, and the prayers of all good men be answered, in the preservation of this God-given, God-guided nation. [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. JOHNSON'S speech, Mr. BRADY said that a revered friend of the cause had brought from the hand of a loyal woman a poem, addressed to the Union League, which Gen. WETMORE would read.

Gen. WETMORE, after some personal witticisms, at the expense of Mr. BRADY, then read several verses of a patriotic poem written by Mrs. BEACH, after which, the "Union Glee Club," a Club which is always ready to lend its harmonious influence to the advancement of the good cause, sang a spirited liberty song, which was loudly applauded by the audience, which after giving six rousing cheers for the Union, Gov. JOHNSON and Gov. WRIGHT, broke up at the hour of 11½ o'clock.

The Hospitalities of the City Tendered to Gov. Johnson by the Common Council.

In May, 1861, the Common Council unanimously passed the following resolutions, in pursuance of which a Committee was appointed to invite Governor JOHNSON to visit New-York and accept of the hospitalities of the City. Mr. JOHNSON was unable to comply with the invitation at the time, and in fact has never been able to visit New-York until now. After the meeting at the Academy of Music last night, the Committee of which Ald. FROMENT is chairman, visited upon Gov. JOHNSON, at the Astor House, and renewed the tender of the hospitalities of the City, and requested that, if convenient, he would appoint some day on which to receive the congratulations of our citizens.

Gov. JOHNSON expressed his thanks to the Committee for the honor done him, and said he would gladly comply with their request, but he must be back in Nashville next Saturday, and would therefore be obliged to leave New-York. At some future time he hoped to be able to meet the loyal citizens of New-York, and would gladly grasp them by the hand, as he had already clasped them to his heart.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman FROMENT:

Whereas, Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has at all times, and upon all occasions, both in and out of Congress, been the uncompromising friend of the Union, and by his patriotic course in ably and eloquently advocating the rights of the people of all sections of our common country, and boldly asserting the necessity of maintaining and defending the integrity of our Government, has endeared himself to every Union-loving citizen throughout the land; and

Whereas, Many distinguished Southerners, who have heretofore been considered true and loyal men, have recently taken sides with the enemies of our country, or assumed a neutral and doubtful position; and

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York delight to honor those who, like ANDREW JOHNSON, faithful among the faithless, voluntarily sacrifice their own interests in exhibiting their devotion to their country, the Constitution, and the laws thereof; therefore

Resolved, (the Board of Councilmen concur,) That the Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, be, and is hereby invited to visit and accept the hospitalities of the City of New-York and that the use of the Governor's Room be tendered to him for the purpose of receiving the calls of his friends and countrymen.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolution be sent to Gov. JOHNSON, and that a select Committee of three from each Board be appointed to carry out the objects of the resolution.

The above resolutions have been elegantly framed, and will be sent to Gov. JOHNSON at Nashville.

SYMPATHY FOR POLAND.

Meeting of Poles at the Steuben House.

Response to the National Committee's Appeal---Speeches, &c.

A Grand Mass-Meeting to be Held in Cooper Institute.

Several hundred Poles, resident in this City and vicinity, met in Steuben Hall, Bowery, last evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with their native land in her present struggle.

The Chair was occupied by Dr. MACHAWRCY, who referred briefly to the object of the meeting, which, he said, was but preliminary to another, and then called upon

R. J. JAWOROWSKI, who spoke in Polish. The following is a translation of his remarks. He said:

PRESIDENT AND COUNTRYMEN: I am not surprised at all to see so numerous an assembly of silver-haired pilgrims, and true apostles and young sons of our common country; for, as the same Polish blood runs in our veins, so the same sentiment, like an electric shock, has awakened in our hearts the same love for our fatherland, and has brought us together. Countrymen! again our fatherland, rising from the graves, stretches out to her sons her hands covered with wounds, inflicted by Russian chains. Look how beautiful! Look how strong, although with but a small number of her heroes. From her features springs the light of liberty for all her oppressed children. Do you recognize her angelic voice, the echo of which easterly winds bring to us across the wide Atlantic. Already the Muscovite has recommenced his barbarous murders and the blood of our brethren runs in streams on our sacred soil. The world is surprised to witness again and again these terrible agitations in the tomb of Poland; it is astonishing to see the wounds inflicted a most a century ago by that most unholy alliance still bleeding in our days, and after every success of despotism over one struggling nation chanted the last *requiescat in pace.* The world was mistaken, for Poland is not in a grave, but in a lethargy, and the day of her new life is at hand. Let us acknowledge, countrymen, that although many times already deceived in our hopes, we have doubted the future of our country, and the sacred justice and the progress of humanity. We ourselves were most unjust judges; but now together we will be happy to see our country free, or death shall come to close our eyes in this country of our exile; even in that last morning of our life we shall, with strong convictions, pronounce, "Poland is not yet lost." Countrymen, I have no intention to kindle in your hearts a patriotic fire; I can see in your eyes that that secret flame is already in a blaze. I simply desire to say to you a few words in regard to this present meeting, and others which we may have in future. Let us remember that the eyes of this whole continent are turned toward us, and we, although only very feeble *de facto,* become representatives of our nation. Let us endeavor individually and as a body, to awaken sympathy and admiration; and let us remember also, that our deeds, however insignificant they may be, will reach the borders of our country. From these motives, countrymen, I conjure you, in the name of our nation, to prove in your actions that you understand the responsibilities that rest upon you. Show to the world that, although individually we may differ in our opinions, in the interest of our country we are united and ready to sacrifice our lives and our all. Let us call ourselves what we are, the true sons of Poland, pilgrims or Poles in exile. [Great Applause.]

Mr. JAWOROWSKI was followed by Major RASZEWSKI; Messrs. KAROZEWSKI, KOCHANOWSKI, CRECHOWSKI and others.

The following response was read by R. J. JAWOROWSKI, and adopted unanimously.

THE ECHO FROM POLES IN AMERICA TO THE NATIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF POLAND.

Like to the sound of the Archangels trumpet, so at the sound of cannon on Polish soil are resuscitated the hearts of the sons of Poland, scattered in all parts of the World. Burning with sentiments of love of our country, believing in justice and immortality, we are happy to be able to express our admiration of your wisdom. We see with pleasure that you have understood the cause of the fall of our country, and that you have taken now a straight road—the road of progress and national liberty. Oppressed nations will bless you; the civilized world will show you its sympathies on every occasion, and we, a handful of Pilgrims, although far away from our native homes, with our souls, will always be with you and with our brothers who on the field of glory shed their blood for our fatherland. Hoping that perhaps soon we will be enabled to participate in the war for the independence of our country and for the liberty of our nation, we give rational greeting to all here present, to the heroes on the borders of Vestula, and unlimited love for our fatherland. Endless war with despotism of Czars.

When the applause with which the response was received had ceased, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to arrange for a grand demonstration in Cooper Institute, and then the meeting adjourned:

President—Dr. MACHAWRCY.
Vice-President—Jaworowski.
Secretary—Gauk.
Committee—Katusowski, Maj. Rasrewski, Matuski, Karoscroski, Col. Kargé, Markson, Pychowski, Cichocki, Valicrian, Protrowski, Kochanowski, Biskupski, Wisniowski.
Treasurer—Ulasko.

INSPECTION OF CONNECTICUT FORTIFICATIONS.—On Monday morning next Major-Gen. WOOL, with two members of his Staff, will leave this City and meet Gov. BUCKINGHAM at New-Haven, from whence, after being joined by United States Engineers, the party will proceed to inspect Fort Trumbull and other fortifications of that State.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Reported Capture of Yazoo City and Destruction of the Rebel Fleet.

Probable Attack on Haines' Bluff from Above and Below.

An Important Rumor Through Gen. Rosecrans.

VICKSBURGH SAID TO BE EVACUATED

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 14.

The *Gazette* has a Memphis dispatch which says that a report was in circulation that Admiral PORTER had received information that the Yazoo Pass expedition had captured Yazoo City, and destroyed the rebel fleet.

Another special from Memphis says that Admiral PORTER is momentarily expecting intelligence from Haines' Bluff, announcing the arrival of our forces there, which would be the signal for a combined attack upon that fortification.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 14.

A special Memphis dispatch, of the 11th, says that Gen. QUIMBY's Division, which was forced to return from Young's Point on account of high water, stopped at Yazoo Pass, and has probably gone to reinforce that expedition, which is said to have passed Yazoo City and captured the fleet of rebel transports that have rendezvoused there for a long time.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF VICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 14.

A telegram from Gen. ROSECRANS states that, according to a report which had reached him, *the rebels had evacuated Vicksburgh.* Information had previously been received here that they were removing their stores and war materials from Vicksburgh into the interior. Nothing however is officially known so as to speak with certainty.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

Movement of Troops Against the Rebel Stronghold.

A CAPITULATION EXPECTED.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 14.

Advices from Memphis are received to Thursday evening.

An important movement of troops is taking place below.

Look out for important results soon.

Yazoo pass is likely to give us an advantage not heretofore appreciated.

Officers just from Vicksburgh say the stronghold *must soon capitulate or do worse.*

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

INTERESTING REPORT OF ITS PROGRESS.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

COLDWATER RIVER, Miss., Sunday, March 1, *via* CAIRO, Tuesday, March 10, 1863.

The expedition left Moon Lake on Wednesday morning, reaching the end of the Pass yesterday noon, 12 miles in three days and a half. The boats are much broken in the light upper works, but not one is damaged in the hull or machinery. The most difficult portion of the trip is overcome. This will be memorable as the grandest achievement of the war. Any one who had seen the Pass before the expedition entered it, could never have supposed a fleet of steamers could possibly pass through it.

Soldiers and seamen are occupied at every turn in cutting down the trees, clearing away rafts of driftwood, and otherwise making a channel. The water is very deep, with a swift current, and the course terribly crooked, causing great liability of the boats being dashed to pieces against the trees at every turn, but all is safe now. We move forward again to-morrow morning.

A battery is reported at the mouth of the Coldwater, twelve miles from here, and everybody is anxious to see it.

The health of the expedition is excellent, and all are in fine spirits and confident. We get all manner of reports of rebel preparations to receive us, but they are only the cause of laughter.

Lieut. Commander SMITH and Gen. ROSS are making arrangements to keep communication open with the rear. Lieut. SMITH promises to patrol the streams with gunboats as high up as the Pass and as low down as we go. If the army will furnish transports to run between us and Helena, the arrangements will probably be made.

COLD WATER RIVER, Miss., Thursday, March 5, VIA CAIRO, Tuesday, March 10.

The expedition has advanced twenty miles since the last report. The country is entirely destitute of population. Nothing of the slightest importance has occurred with us yet. We receive nothing in the way of news, either from the front or rear. We hope to reach Tallahatchie to-morrow, when we shall begin to make better progress. The rams *Lioness* and *Fulton* have joined us.

The indications are that the enemy have filled the river with timber, mostly sycamore, which, sinking, only obstructs the bottom of the channel. The great rise in the river, caused by cutting the Mississippi levee, enables the boats to pass over these obstructions without the slightest trouble.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans' Army in Splendid Condition.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 14.

Private advices have been received from Gen. ROSECRANS' army, which give the most gratifying accounts of its condition. The men and officers are in high spirits, confident and cheerful. They are well clothed, well fed, splendidly armed, and have comfortable quarters. Foraging parties have been exceedingly successful.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ACTIVITY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, March 7, 1863.

I have just reached this city; *en route* from Murfreesboro to Franklin, the scene of the disgraceful affair of Thursday.

For a week past the vicinity of Murfreesboro has been well scoured by our forage trains, and, as I told you in my last, hardly a day passed but that forage-train escorts had skirmishes with the enemy. The expeditions, however, about whose exploits you have had for several days past copious telegraphic reports, are of a different character.

They have been evidently set on foot for the purpose of feeling the strength and fathoming the designs of the enemy, who hovers upon our front. REYNOLDS, as you will have been told by telegraph before this reaches you, moved on Thursday toward McMinnville. His whole division, of which the One Hundred and Twenty-third and Eightieth Illinois, the One Hundred and First, Seventeenth, Seventy-second, Seventy fifth and Ninety-eighth Indiana Regiments, and the Tenth and Nineteenth Indiana batteries form a part, were of the expedition.

HAZEN'S brigade, of PALMER'S division, which for a fortnight has been stationed at Readyville, are cooperating, and the probabilities are that before this letter is in print, the telegraph will have informed you of the capture or disposal of the rebel camp at Woodbury.

Another expedition went southward yesterday, and as the telegram last night informed you, the result of it was the occupation of Middletown, a small village on the old Nashville stage road, some three miles to the right of Shelbyville Pike, and about twelve miles south of Murfreesboro. The rebels gave quite a fight before yielding possession of the place, losing a good number killed and wounded. We had none killed and but few wounded. At the time of my leaving Murfreesboro this morning, details of the affair had not been received, and I am consequently unable to give the names of the wounded.

Still another expedition, the movement of which I intimated in my last letter, left the camps about Murfreesboro but a few days back, the operations of which have been from day to day telegraphed you. The skirmishes and captures at Eaglesville and Rover were the first results of the expedition; its chief accomplishments are, perhaps, yet to be determined. This expedition is under command of Gen. SHERIDAN, and is this day moving from Triune to Franklin, where quite formidable arrangements are making for the retrievement of Thursday's disaster. SHERIDAN'S expedition was originally designed to coöperate with the force that marched from Franklin under COBURN. This, at all events, is plainly deducable from the time of its starting, and the direction of its march. It was organized the day following VAN DORN'S first feint against Franklin; started simultaneously with COBURN, and upon the roads leading to Spring Hill, whereat VAN DORN'S encampment was known to be. COBURN pushed ahead too rapidly and (according to present information) too incautiously, ending with the disastrous rout of Thursday. That affair, of course, changed the movement of the Sheridan expedition, which, then at Harpeth, and advancing toward Spring Hill, fell back to Triune, and from thence joined the forces organizing at Franklin.

I have thus given you a fair idea, as I hope, of the week's operations around Murfreesboro; from which it will be seen that the sensation stories of a grand movement of the army are badly founded.

There will be no fighting of any considerable magnitude in this department before the first of April. This is my prediction—see what manner of prophet I am. It may be, indeed, that within forty-eight hours a fight will occur in the vicinity of Franklin, which, for the forces engaged, will be of very "considerable magnitude." My "prediction" has only reference to an engagement in which the army of the Cumberland takes part as a whole.

I am told by a gentleman of this city, whose facilities for the obtainment of information are unsurpassed, that there is no question but that the rebels are organizing an extensive expedition for the invasion of Kentucky. A son of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD has, within a few hours, sent positive information to this city regarding the matter—circumstantially stating the strength and character of a portion of the rebel force. The military authorities of Ohio and Indiana should certainly be on the alert, for a day may bring an overwhelming horde of rebel thieves within striking distance of Louisville and Cincinnati.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Much Ado About Nothing—Health of the Troops—The Provost Department, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, March 11, 1863.

As welcome as the cool mountain stream gurgling forth from its pebbly bed to the thirsty traveler on a Summer's day, is an item of interesting news to the unfortunate army correspondent, whom chance or choice has stationed in these parts just at this time. And if, in the course of events, anything should happen, I might instinctively be startled out of my self-possession by thoughts of what that energetic and accomplished officer, Gen. PATRICK, the Provost-Marshal, would do if his penetrating eye happened to discover the fact recorded. So that if perchance, some one more fortunate than the rest of the profession should forward, "exclusively," any startling intelligence, let me now forestall hasty judgment of censure by asking that the seeming neglect be placed to the credit of the Provost-Marshal. Gen. PATRICK, with whom some find fault for leniency toward Secesh families, is nevertheless a faithful, conscientious officer. No one ever heard of favoritism being shown in that department since he has had the control of it. While the recent orders have greatly enlarged the duties of the Provost-Marshal, still the same quiet clock-work system prevails. The office is always full, but there is neither hurry nor bustle; the highest and lowest are all treated with due respect, and all are made to understand their status before leaving, so that if an order is disobeyed it must be done intentionally. Under the new *régime* even the Secesh across the river, with whom there is but little communication, begin to feel that order at last reigns in Warsaw. Large as the number is, there is not a citizen within the lines of the army to-day, whose ostensible business—and generally his real business—is not known at headquarters. More than this, there is not a leakage in our lines (for lines leak sometimes, as well as whisky barrels and correspondents,) but what is being carefully looked after. No better evidence need be produced of the change in the affairs in this department, than the effect upon a single Congressman. He had received permission at Washington to visit a certain camp for a special purpose; while there he expressed a wish to go further, if it were possible. "Why do you not go?" said a friend. "Ah!" says the Congressman, "the times have changed, and I am glad of it; my pass expires to-day, and by the order of yesterday, no citizen is permitted within the lines without a pass from the Provost-Marshal General."

I was writing something about correspondents before this digression. Some individual of great perspicuity has said that a lawyer who acted as his own counsel had a fool for a client. Perhaps some other man may say as much of ye correspondent. I shall not attempt to show the conclusion an illogical one. But writing of correspondents reminds me that nearly all of these ubiquitous fellows have left these parts for a more congenial clime, having in more senses than one—to me a homely but expressive phrase—most effectually played the place out. In rumaging for subjects of interest to the general reader at home, they have unwittingly made the sacred mud of Virginia historical—as well as the army and all its surroundings. Even the good deeds of the Commanding General and the heroic conduct of the troops under the most demoralizing circumstances, have been reiterated so often, that—satisfactory as the facts are—the task has almost become a bore. But the dead animals, the prevailing stench, I presume will continue to be commented upon by regular correspondents until something transpires to change the position of affairs; while itenerants will again skin over and elaborate, as may suit their time or purpose the thread-bare subjects about camp.

There is a matter to which I shall venture here to call attention—that is, the sanitary condition of the camp. This subject is of special importance, and it is one in which all feel an interest. The health of the troops, it is conceded by all, to be remarkably good, all things considered. The only "epidemic" disease prevailing is a mild type of intermittent fever, which yields readily under the usual treatment. Of infectious diseases there is at present nothing to excite apprehension; but what there may be, should this army remain here until the sun begins to throw its vernal rays upon the decaying vegetable and animal matter that is scattered broadcast everywhere, is quite another affair.

The bulk of the Army of the Potomac has been forced to remain for several months in the County of Stafford. The historical Plague never swept a country more thoroughly of its inhabitants, or the locusts of old of all that there was pertaining to the vegetable kingdom. Under the best sanitary regulations, surrounded as it is by feculent pools and fetid air, a large camp, in the Spring of the year, cannot be otherwise than unhealthy. The vegetable and animal *debris* about this camp is a sight to behold, and beyond the conception of any person whose attention has not specially been directed to it. The whole voting population of New-York City, if located in Queen's County for four months, with the addition of 50,000 horses, would not be an exaggerated comparison of what Stafford County, Va., is to-day. A hot sun for one week would send up such lamentations from among the people as has not been heard since the unfortunate Peninsula campaign of 1862. But it is to be hoped that the army will be a long way from this before warm weather sets in. In the meantime, all that science can do, or human skill or ingenuity suggest, will be done. The work of cleaning the Argean stables has already in fact been commenced.

P.

Naval Affairs.

REPORT OF OUR WESTERN IRON-CLADS.

The following is a report, submitted on the 9th inst., about the condition of our Western iron-clads: The *Osage* will be ready in three weeks, at St. Louis. Her turret is on board. The *Neosho* will be finished in five weeks. Her turret is ready, although not on board. These ships are swift, draw little water, and have two guns in their turrets. They are built of iron, and in compartments. The four larger vessels, *Winnebago, Chickasaw, Kickapoo* and *Milwaukee,* cannot be ready before June. They are all alike, have one turret and two guns, but are much higher out of the water than the others, and are calculated for ocean duty if necessary.

The screw frigate *Niagara* (cable-ship) will be reported ready for service in a few weeks. She has been completely metamorphosed, and will be very unlike the vessel GEORGE STEERS launched. The fine old bulwarks are gone, and all the characteristics of a first-rate frigate. A single rail goes round the deck, upon which, however, there will be a battery as usual. It is estimated that, when complete in her new form, this ship will have cost the country $2,000,000. She is at Boston.

The fine steamer *Caroline,* built in England to run the blockade and subsequently captured by our cruisers, has been converted into a man-of-war and heavily armed with modern guns. She sailed from Philadelphia yesterday to join the blockading squadron, with the following list of officers:

D. P. UPTON, Volunteer, Lieutenant Commanding; W. S. Darling, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Geo. T. Ward, Acting Master; Samuel Merrill, Acting Ensign; Samuel H. Weil, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Henry Halliber, S. S. Bissell and John H. Mallon, Acting Master's Mates; T. W. Steward, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Chas. H. Harrington, Acting First Assistant Engineer; Wm. H. Brown, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Emile Petry, Surgeon's Steward; George S. Westervelt, Paymaster's Steward.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND ADAMS EXPRESS

The Navy Department has effected an arrangement with Adams Express Company, which obviates the necessity of chartering steamers, when the regular supply or transport vessels of the Government are unable to reach on all the business to be done. In such cases the Department agrees with the Company to deliver a cargo at Port Royal or elsewhere, as the case may be, and the Government has nothing to do with the vessel or officers.

Extensive Fire in First-avenue.

$100,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY BURNED UP—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF MITCHELL & CO.'S STEARINE CANDLE FACTORY.

About 8 o'clock last evening, a fire originated in the stearine candle factory of R. T. MITCHELL & Co., Nos. 61, 63 and 65 First-avenue. The factory extended 75 feet on the avenue, and 100 feet on Fourth-street. The building was soon in a mass of flames, the light of which was discernible for miles. The factory was entirely destroyed, causing a damage of $50,000 on stock, $3,000 on the machinery, and $15,000 on the building. Premises No. 67 First-avenue, occupied by SAMUEL ISAACS, took fire, as did also a slaughter-house on the rear. Damage on building $500, on stock $500, and on the slaughter-house $500. Insured fully in the Fulton Insurance Company. Building No. 69 was also damaged about $100. The fire originated from a crack in the "digester," in the candle factory, caused by a leak in the boiler. FREDERICK PETTSCHARECK, the private watchman, was so badly burned about the arms and hands that he will be obliged to have them both amputated. The tenement houses opposite the fire were the scene of the wildest confusion, as the inmates supposed they would be burned out. For the first time in six years a general alarm was rung, but this was through a mistake, no order to that effect having been given either by Chief Engineer DECKER or any of his Assistants.

While this fire was in progress another alarm was given from No. 82 First-avenue, and apprehensions were felt of a general conflagration. This fire, however, was quickly put out. The entire loss is supposed to be upward of $100,000, and it was not until this morning that the flames were entirely subdued.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE FOURTH WARD.—A man named THOMAS NORRIS was badly stabbed at a late hour last night, by a man named GAYON, a notorious character in the Fourth Ward. The affray occurred in the saloon of JOHN MEEHAN, No. 92 Cherry-street. There was no dispute between the parties, GAYON making the assault without provocation. NORRIS was cut in the throat and about the head and face. His right eye also was completely cut out. GAYON was arrested by Officer WALKER and locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-house.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT CAN HE DO BEST?"—We answer, 1st, Learn what are his real capabilities. To put "the Right man in the Right place," we must understand his Temperament and Organization. Is he Dull and Slow, or is he Quick? Lazy, or Enterprising? Prodigal or Economical? Honest, or Dishonest? Can he Buy, or can he Sell best? Or, be a Book-keeper? Would he do best as a Merchant, or a Mechanic? An Artist, or an Engineer? Would he do well as a Lawyer, Physician, or a Clergyman? Or, "What can he do best?" His PHRENOLOGY will reveal the fact. Private Examinations, with Charts and full written Description of Character, given Daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 14—*In steamship Bremen, for Hamburg, &c.*—Dr. Johannes Rösing, Secretary of the Bremen Legation at Washington, D. C.; Mr. Geo. W. Kruger, New-York; Mrs. C. Stachlin, three children and servant; Mr. J. Fried, New-York; Mr. M. Josephson, New-York; Mr. C. Messner, Cleveland, O.; Mr. F. W. Eyswald, New-York; Mr C. W. Funk, Philadelphia; Mr. J. Spiegel, Havana; Mr. E. Herrero, Havana; Mr. J. T. Humphrey, New-York; Mrs. Elisa Suss, New-York; Mr. Chr. Aiger and lady, Washington; Mr. Marcus Herbst, California; Mr. Fr. Eberle, New-York; Mrs. H. Eysen and two children, New-York; Mr. Herm. Middelmen and lady, Louisville; Mr. Otto Taxis, New-York; Mr. F. Ohlsen, New-York; Mr. G. Kraft, Georgetown; Mr. Dan. Faber, Chicago; Mr F. Lautenschlaeger, Cincinnati; Mr. Abraham Sänger, New York; Baron Zaklika, Washington; Mr. A. B. Kirschbaum, lady and three children, Philadelphia; Mrs. B. Suriet, Philadelphia, and 57 in the Steerage. Total 97, Specie $222,950.

MARCH 14—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Helen Crotty, Margaret Lambe, Miss Adams, Aaron Hill, Robert Adams, Mrs. E. McKenzie, servant, 3 children and 2 infants, James Taft, John Briggs, James F. Radbury and wife, A. de Mosquitto, A. de Samento, C. J. Underwood, Francis Martin, S. M. Woolsey and lady, Sir Charles Watson and lady, John H. Thompson, Walter F. Huckenrath, Michael A. Deatz, Andrew Riker, J. W. Pillow, Mary Donohue, A. Fowler, Joseph Bennett, John Crombe, James Craig, C. R. Shinghoff, J. W. Brown, Albert Solomons, Dr. B. Kelly, A. C. Smith, Jr., Mrs. Cochran, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Fah-Kee, for Port Royal, S. C.—Mrs. Hannah Sullivan, Harrisburgh, Penn; Jas. T. Smith, Philadelphia; Henry Harvey, Preston, Conn.; W. T. Meech, Norwich, Conn.; L. F. Sheldon, New-York; Fletcher Harper, New-York; J. C. Lovell, Boston; H. Nickerson, Boston; Wm. Stevenson, Williamsburgh; Capt. S. N. Eldridge, Chatham, Mass.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 12 | Sun sets.... 6 06 | Moon sets.... 3 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 19 | Gov. Island 5 08 | Hell Gate.. 6 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mary A. Boardman, Wier, Beaufort, Adams Express Co.; Thames, Arey, New-Orleans, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ships Pacific, Benson, Philadelphia, W. & A. Nelson; Atmosphere, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Fidelia, Besling, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co; Lizzie Oakford, Rooks, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Commonwealth, McLellan, San Francisco, C. Comstock.

Barks W. E. Anderson, Reed, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co; Mayflower, Duel, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Harkaway, (Br.,) Cundy, London, G. F. Bulley; Alma, (Br.,) Lennott, Llanelly, J. C. McArthur; A. Mathe, (Br.,) Stevens, Balize, Hond., T. Alexandre & Sons.

Brigs D. Trowbridge, Neal, Demerara, D. Trowbridge; Oleander, (Br.,) Peniston, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; Excelsior, (Br.,) Talbot, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; J. Titus, (Br.,) ——, Old Harbor, Jam., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Glenwood, Bayles, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mayflower, Henderson, Washington; E. Everett, Partridge, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Volta, Mull, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Belle, Long, Chincoteague, Moreau & Parker; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) ——, Ragged Island, James Hunter & Co.; M. Shaler, Pearsall, York River, R. R. Parker; J. G. Whipple, Lawson, Annamessex, J. Packer; W. H. Dennis, Loveland, Philadelphia, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Red Jacket, Amsbury, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Washington, Jonas Smith; J. W. ——, Ryder, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; S. L. Tilley, McIntosh, Kingston, Jam., Thomas Littleton; Watchman, Harding, Gloucester, Crowell & Payne; Silver Magnet, Perry, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Indian Queen, (Br.,) Whitting, Halifax, Thos. James; Belle, Coverly, York River, F. J. Cambell; Thomas Depew, Edmonds, York River, F. J. Cambell; Mountain Avenue, Kelley, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Hanover, (Br.,) Low, Matamoras, Bassett & Nickerson.

Arrived.

Steamship Virginia, (late prize to U. S. steamers Wachusett and Sonoma, Acting-master Wm. M. Post, of the Sonoma, in charge, Key West 7 ds., with an assorted cargo to James C. Clapp, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida. March 7, when coming out of Key West, passed Br. steamer Peterhoff, going in as a prize. 14th, when coming up the Lower Bay, John Dok, a seaman, late of the Octorara, fell from the maintop to the deck, and was severely injured.

Spanish steam-frigate Carmen, Commodore Don Jose Polo de Bernaby, Havana March 2. She has a crew of 569 men, and mounts 41 guns.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Belle Wood, Lunt, New-Orleans 20 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. March 13, off Fire Island, saw a vessel, with her masts towing alongside; she was in tow of the pilot boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre Jan. 25, with mdse. and 98 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Ship Game Cock, Jayne, Shanghai Nov. 24, passed Anjier Dec. 17, Java Head 19th, with teas and silks to D. G. & W. B. Bacon.

Ship Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool Feb. 6, with mdse. and 206 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales. Had one death.

Ship Europe, (Brem.,) Hagen, Liverpool 32 ds., with salt to Chas. Loring. Feb. 23, lat. 45 40, lon. 39 30, spoke Brem. bark Talisko, 14 ds. from Bremen for New-York.

Ship Edward, (Br., late of Boston,) Baker, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Corilla, Smith, Tartarilla, Chili, Sept. 17, via Callao Dec. 5, and St. Thomas Feb. 28, with wool, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey. Sld. in co. from St. Thomas with U. S. Shepherd Knapp; bark Fame, Kennedy, for New-York, sld. the day before; brig Eliza Ann McAdam, for Boston in 3 or 4 ds.; and schr. Harper, for Philadelphia the day previous. She brings home for trial a negro, for killing the second mate of ship Washington, on her passage from Liverpool to Callao.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Port Spain, Trinidad, Feb. 23, in ballast to T. T. Dwight & Co.

Brig Scotland, (of Hartford,) Francis, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Elisha T. Smith, of Hartford.

Brig Echo, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Burns, Cardenas March 1, with sugar to Edmiston Bros.

Brig James Crosby, (of Bangor,) Lowry, Cardenas Feb. 25, with molasses to master.

Brig New Era, (of Providence,) Dawson, Norfolk 5 ds., with ship-timber, rags, &c., to master.

Schr. Estelle, (of Brookhaven,) Van Brunt, Tampico Feb. 23, with specie and hides to Brugiere & Thebaud.

Schr. Youth, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Kaye, Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 29, with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Schr. Union, Hudson, York River, with oysters.

Schr. Prize Banner, Rich, Newport, for Baltimore.

Schr. O. M. Pettit, Clark, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fountain, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Niagara, Smith, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, W., fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) for Bremen and Southampton; City of New-York, (Br.,) Liverpool; America, San Juan.

13th—Steamer Planet.

Ships C. A. Farwell, Sardinia, Resolute, Ontario, Missouri, America, Dorcas Prince.

Barks Wild Irishman, Barzilla, Julian, West Wind, C. A. Cochran.

Brigs New-York, Mary Durham, Lotus, Clara Pickens, Guayanna, Wallace Peck, Kentucky.

Schr. Orion, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. steamship Australasian, from Liverpool, has on freight 508 bales of cotton.

The ship Majestic, from New-York for Havre, advertised at St. Thomas 18th ult. for $15,000 on bottomry, on vessel, freight and cargo to pay for repairs needed.

The cargo of the Meck. bark Torquato Tasso, hence for Rotterdam, in collision with ship Isaac Webb, and probably sunk, consisted of 84,34- gallons refined petroleum, 2,280 staves.

The bark Torquato Tasso, recently in collision with the ship Isaac Webb, was taken in tow by pilot-boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, 45 miles S. E. from the Highlands. She had lost mainmast and mizzenmast; was not deep in the water, and the wind at the time being from N. W. and since then strong from the westward, she will probably be taken into Newport.

Spoken, &c.

Joseph Gilkey—brig, strg. N., was passed, March 2, lat. 23, lon. 71.

Mountain Eagle—brig, strg. N., was passed, March 6, lat. 27, lon. 79.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, Feb. 15, arr. schr. Sallie Means, Shanks, from St. Kitts, and cld. 16th for Aspinwall; 19th, bark Morning Star, (Dan.,) Peterson, from New-York with captain and crew of ship Jacob Bell; 20th, bark Tangier, (Br.,) Hall, from New-York 22 d.; schr. Mary W. Dodge, Dodge, from St. Croix. Cld. 21st, brig J. P. Elliott, Devereaux, from Boston for Cienfuegos; schr. John Tyler, Chapman, Georgetown; schr. M. W. Dodge, St. Croix; bark Gazelle, (Dan.,) Berubum, (hence with part of inward caago,) for St. Croix.

At Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 26, brigs William & Mary, for Jabos, to load for New-Haven; Martha, for do. do.; Annie Collins, (Br.,) for New-York in 2 ds.; Br. schr. Prince of Wales, for do. in 3 ds.

At Tampico, Feb. 23, brigs Mischief, for New-York, unc.; Indus, (seized by the Mexican Government;) Elechen, hence, outside the bar; Ida de la Torre, for New-York in 6 ds.; Masonic, for do., unc.

At Ponce, P. R., March 1, schrs. Maria Hall, Bartlett, for New-York in 2 ds.; Clara F. Holmes, Cook, for New-Haven, ldg; Coronella, (Br.,) for New-York, ready.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, Feb. 23, schr. L. W. Alexander of Baltimore, for Martinique the same day.

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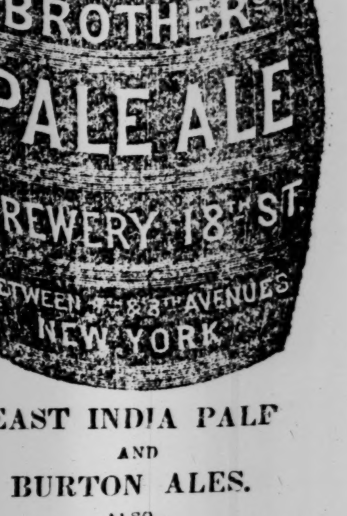

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